CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1869-70.

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THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1869-70.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1869.

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CONTENTS.

		Page
I.	Almanac, ...	5
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II. of 1857,)	17
	Act No. XLVII. of 1860 giving power for conferring additional degrees, ...	28
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate, ...	30
	„ „ Faculties, ...	*ib.*
	„ „ Syndicate, ...	31
	„ „ Registrar, ...	33
IV.	Regulations:—	
	Entrance Examination, ...	35
	First Examination in Arts, ...	37
	Bachelor of Arts, ...	39
	Honors in Arts, ...	43
	Master of Arts, ...	46
	Licence in Law.	47
	Bachelor in Law, ...	50
	Honors in Law, ...	51
	Doctor in Law, ...	52
	Licence in Medicine & Surgery, (First Examination,)	53
	„ „ (Second Examination,)	55
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination,)	58
	„ „ (Second Examination,)	60
	Honors in Medicine, ...	63
	Doctor in Medicine, ...	65
	Licence in Civil Engineering, ...	67
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering,...	71
	Honors in Civil Engineering, ...	73
	Master in Civil Engineering, ...	74
	General, ...	75
	Appendix A. Forms of application, ...	76
	„ „ certificate,...	82
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination:—	
	Entrance 1869, ...	84
	„ 1870, ...	85
	„ 1871, ...	87
	First Examination in Arts, 1869, ...	88
	„ „ 1870, ...	89
	„ „ 1871, ...	90
	B. A. Examination, 1870, ...	91
	„ „ 1871,...	93
	„ „ 1872, ...	94
	Honor Examination, 1870,...	96
	„ „ 1871, ...	97
	„ „ 1870, and 1871 Sanscrit, ...	98
	„ „ 1870, „ 1871 History, ...	99

		Page
	Text Books for Entrance, ...	100
	„ First Examination in Arts, ...	*ib.*
	„ B. A. Examination, ...	*ib.*
V.	The University :—	
	The Senate,...	101
	The Syndicate, ...	104
	The Faculty of Arts,...	105
	„ Law, ...	107
	„ Medicine, ...	108
	„ Engineering, ...	*ib.*
	Succession Lists from 1857 :—	
	of Chancellors, ...	109
	of Vice-Chancellors,...	*ib.*
	of Registrars, ...	*ib.*
	Examiners for 1867-68, ...	110
	Academical costume, ...	112
	Endowments, ...	113
	Affiliated Institutions, ...	117
	Rules for affiliation, ...	119
	Graduates, ...	170
	Under-Graduates, ...	200
VI.	Entrance Examination Papers for 1868, ...	i
	First Examination in Arts, ...	xxxviii
	B. A. Examination, 1869, ...	lxv
	B. L. Examination, 1869, ...	cxv
	L. C. E. Examination, 1868, ...	cxxiv
	Honor Examination, 1869,...	cxl
	Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination 1869, ...	clxxxvii
	L. M. S. and M. B. (First Examination,) 1869, ...	ccviii
	„ (Second Examination,) 1869, ...	ccxiii
	Honors in Medicine, ...	ccxvi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Coll.....	College.
Bar.....	Bareilly.
J. Nar.....	Joy Narain.
Gov.....	Government.
Hol.....	Holiday.
L. P.	Lower Provinces.
Pres.	Presidency.
La Mart.....	La Martiniere.

I.

Calcutta University Calendar.

1869-70.

MAY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Vac. one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	

JUNE.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	L. C. E. Examination begins.
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	Pres. Coll. estd. 1855.
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Hindu Holiday.
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

JULY.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	Eclipse of the Moon.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

AUGUST.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	Hindu Holiday.
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

OCTOBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	Hindu Holiday.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	Durga Pujah Hol. begin.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	[Exam.
29	F	Last day of application for Ent. and First Arts
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

NOVEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	Hindu Holiday.
4	T	" "
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	Hindu Holiday.
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	[Exam.
26	F	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. & L. L.
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	Ent. and First Arts Exam. begin.
30	T	

DECEMBER.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Christmas Day.
26	S	
27	M	B. A., B. L. & L. L. Exam. begin.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	F	Last day of application for Honors.

JANUARY.		
1	S	New Year's day.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
23	S	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	S	
31	M	Honor Exam. in Arts.

FEBRUARY.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
27	S	
28	M	

MARCH.

1	T	Last day of notice for M. D. Cand.
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

APRIL.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act), touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations, shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII., of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two year's tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened though the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other place* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Sangor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Mooltan, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Amenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography, with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.)

III. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2.. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examination in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate (*See Appendix* B.)

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem, Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities, the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prose-

cuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

English; and one of the following languages:—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of School and School-masters.

II. History.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix* B.)

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it: the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy and the Elements of Logic.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate (*See Appendix* B.)

V. One of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate.

(*a.*) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors: reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b*) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics:—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat: dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of Rs. 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects:—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III. and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

a. Zoology,
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

b. Botany,
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

c. Geology,
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology]

d. Mineralogy,
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral Technology-]

e. Physics, *viz*: Heat, Electricity, Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.
b. Elements of Jurisprudence.
c. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a *Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to this Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law, on pay-

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

ment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1 ; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part I. Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10 ; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 8; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more Books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

1. The Principles of Jurisprudence. The Law of Personal Rights and Status, and the Law relating to the infringement of such rights as administered in British India.

2. The rights of Property and the infringement of them; the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

3. Land Tenures in Bengal, and the Revenue Laws.

4. The Law of Contracts.

5. Civil Procedure Code, and Evidence.

6. Penal Code, and Criminal Procedure Code.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Exami-

ners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law, who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in four branches, viz. :—

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864, or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

(*a.*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b.*) Law of England, as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c.*) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d.*) And in one of the following to be selected by the candidate.

(1.) Roman Civil Law.

(2.) Conflict of Laws.

(3.) International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the six subjects; and in addition to the four subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence† in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination:—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

* Candidates who entered on their Medical studies before June, 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.
(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.
(*c*) Of having subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to

the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).

Surgery.

Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter sessions ; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures in Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at

least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examinations shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital

15. Every candidate shall be required:—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869, as the Syndicate may order.

Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

* DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts †.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

subsequent Examination on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(c) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined,*† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859 :—

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1861, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1860 as the Syndicate may order.

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a * Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subse-

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

quent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions. Conic Sections, treated Geometrically

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of Motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. Construction.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned).

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means

of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1 An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.

Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.

Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.

Motion of Fluids.

Geometrical Optics.

The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.

Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.

Practical application of Electrical Science.

General principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.

Theory and practice of Bridge-building.

Roads and Railways.

Hydraulic Works.

Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.

Principles of Design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying.

Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it, and that he has signed the above application.

The 186

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race (*i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.*)

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e. at School or present occupation*).

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student :—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age, ...

Race (*i. e.* nation, tribe, &c., &c.) ... ...

Religion, ...

Present Occupation, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of Affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (*i. e.* nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Optional subject.

Period or Periods of study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i. e.* nation, tribe, &c.)
Religion.
Present Occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of
that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form, as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8, of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ——— ——— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for a Licence in ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ——— ——— duly passed the First Examination for ——— ——— at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and has been placed in the ——— ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

Honors.

This is to certify that ——— ——— passed the Honor Examination in ——— in —— and was placed in the —— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Cowper, ...	Task, Book VI. Winter Walk at Noon.
Goldsmith, ...	Edwin and Angelina.
Scott, ...	Introduction to Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Byron, ...	Destruction of Sennacherib—Address to the Ocean.
Smith, ...	Address to the Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition.
Defoe, ...	Extracts from Robinson Crusoe.
Dixon, ...	Extracts from Life of Admiral Blake.
Smiles, ...	Self-Help, Chap. X.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books I and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico,	Books I and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, ...	Cyropædia, Books I and II.
Homer, ...	Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea.*

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagar—2nd half, Chap. 51-90.
Vidyankur.
Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesh, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

As in 1868.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Cowper, ...	Timepiece, as in 1861.
Goldsmith, ...	Deserted Village.
Campbell, ...	Battle of Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning. The Mother.
Pollok, ...	The Genius of Byron (from the Course of Time).
Byron, ...	Address to the Ocean, Battle of Waterloo.

* Thacker, Spink and Co.

Hemans, ... Casabianca.
Wordsworth, ... The Pet Lamb.
Montgomery, ... Home.
Wolfe, ... Burial of Sir J. Moore.
Browning, ... How they brought the good news from Ghent.
Johnson, ... Rasselas.
The Mirage of Life, as in 1861.
Addison, ... Selected Essays from the Tatler and Spectator. Tatler, Nos. 81, 97, 161.
Spectator, Nos. 26, 69, 93, 94, 111, 120, 121, 135, 159, 195, 255, 256, 257, 381, 387.

Latin.

Cicero, ... First and Second Catiline.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Books I and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Major Fuller's Selections, as in 1869.

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1869.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1—105.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagur, 2nd half, Chap. 51—90.
Vidyankur.
Ramayan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Cowper, ...	Retirement, as in 1862.
Byron,.....	The Corsair.
Campbell,.....	Capture of Warsaw, Lord Ullin's Daughter.
Prescott, ...	Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, as in 1867.
Adam Smith, ...	Wealth of Nations, Book I. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and the whole of Book III.
Washington Irving, ...	Selections from the Sketch Book.
Scott, ...	Ivanhoe, Chaps. 1-5, 7 and 8.

Greek.

Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer,.....	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero, ... Pro A. Licinio Archia.
Cicero, ... De Amicitia.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Book II.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupat, Part III. from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábharat.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Major Fuller's Selections.*

*Bengali.**

Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1870.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal; Prem Sagur, 2nd half, Chaps. 51-90.
Vidyánkur.
Rámáyan, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, 1st and 2nd Books.
Batris Singhásan.
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869.

English.

Milton,..... Paradise Lost, Bks. IV. V. VI.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Byron, ... The Siege of Corinth.
Macaulay, ... Battle of the Lake Regillus.
Addison, ... Spectator, (papers on Milton and on the Pleasures of the Imagination).
Johnson, ... Lives of the Poets—(Milton and Addison).
Prescott, ... Book III. Chaps. 4 and 5, vol. II. Philip II.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book IV.
Cicero, ... Pro Sestio.
Horace, ... Book I. Epistles.

Greek.

Herodotus, ... Clio.
Euripides, ... Alcestis.

Sanscrit.

As in 1868.

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870.

English.

Milton, ... Paradise Lost, Bks. I. and II.
Addison, ... Cato, with Pope's Prologue.
Pope, ... Essay on Criticism, as in 1864.
Macaulay, ... Lay of Virginia.
Johnson, ... Life of Pope.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Addison, ... Papers on Paradise Lost from the Spectator, Nos. 267, 273, 279, 285, 291, 297, 303, 309.

Johnson, ... Papers in the Rambler on Milton's Versification, Nos. 86, 88, 90, 94.

Robertson, ... Charles V. Book I.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book XXII.

Cicero, ... De Finibus, Book I.

Horace, ... { Odes, Books III. and IV. Ars Poetica.

Greek.

Herodotus, ... Euterpe, Book II.

Euripides, ... Medea.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.

Veni Sánhára, ... (Omitting 2nd Act).

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871.

English.

Milton, ... Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.

Home, ... Tragedy of Douglas.

Scott, ... The Bridal of Triermain.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Clough's Translation of Plutarch, ...	Lives of Cato the Younger, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus.
Helps, ...	Essays written in the Intervals of Business, Parts I and II.
Paley, ...	Natural Theology, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, and part of Chap. 26.

Greek.

Euripides, ...	Medea.
Plato, ...	Apologia Socratis.
Demosthenes, ...	Olynthiac Orations.

Latin.

Horace, ...	Book I. of the Epistles.
Virgil, ...	Fourth Georgic.
Livy, ...	Book I.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.
Veni Sánhára (omitting 2nd Act.)

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	Julius Cæsar.
Milton, ...	Comus and Sonnets.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Chaucer, Gower, Howard, Earl of Surrey, Spenser, Coleridge, Moore, Shelley, Keats, Pollok, Macaulay, Tennyson, Smith,	Selections* from
Bacon, ...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Macaulay, ...	Essays on Clive and Hastings.
*Campbell, ...	Rhetoric as in 1869.
*Gibbon, ...	Selections from Chaps. LI. and LII. of the Decline and Fall.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Georgics, Book IV.
Juvenal, ...	Satires VII and X.
Tacitus, ...	Annals, Book I.

Greek.

Thucydides, ...	Book I.
Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Plato, ...	Crito.

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

* Published in a separate volume by Thacker, Spink & Co.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamíní,
Hamásah, first 31 pp.
Mutanabbi,
} As contained in Selections by Major Lees.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Shakspeare,	Macbeth.
Milton,	Lycidas, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
*Collins,	Ode on the Passions.
*Pope,	On Virtue (from the Essay on Man).
*Gray,	The Bard.
*Scott,	Lines on Pitt and Fox, from the Introduction to Marmion, as in 1862.
*Byron,	Ancient and Modern Greece. The Isles of Greece. Midnight (from Manfred). Rome.
*Shelley,	Lines written among the Euganean Hills.
*S. T. Coleridge,	The Ancient Mariner, Hymn before Sunrise.
*H. Coleridge,	The Nautilus.
*Keats,	Ode to a Nightingale. Ode to Autumn.
*Wordsworth,	Laodamia.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Bacon, ... Essays. Wright's Edition.
Macaulay, ... Essay on Bacon.
*Campbell, ... Rhetoric as in 1870.
*Clough, ... Plutarch's Lives of Alexander and Cæsar.

Latin.

Tacitus, ... Histories, Book I.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Books V. and VI.
Juvenal, ... Satires III. and X.

Greek.

Thucydides, ... Book I.
Sophocles, ... Œdipus Rex.
Plato, ... Republic, Book I.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.
Veni Sánhára, ... (Omitting 2nd Act).

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-í-Yamíní,
Hamàsah, the first 31 pages.
Mutanabbi,
} As contained in Selections by Major Lees.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1872.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Merchant of Venice.
Wilson,* ..... Isle of Palms.
Shelley,* ..... The Cloud.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury,* Selections from.
Milton, ... Comus and Sonnets.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Bacon, ...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Foster,*	Essay on Defoe.
Burke,*	Speech for Conciliation with America.
Campbell,*	Rhetoric, as in 1871.
Macaulay, ...	Essays on Pitt and Chatham.
Hume,*	History of England, Reign of Richard I.
Gibbon,*	Decline and Fall, Chap. 59, pages 128—151.
Robertson,*	Charles V, Book I. pages 356—379.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides, ...	Book II.

Latin.

Lucretius, ...	Book V.
Tacitus, ...	Histories, Book II.
Cicero, ...	Pro Murenâ.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava.	
Veni Sánhára, ...	(Omitting 2nd Act).

*Arabic.**

Taríkh-i-Yamíní,	As contained in Selections by Major Lees.
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,	
Mutanabbi,	

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870.

English Poetry.

Chaucer, ...	Selections edited by Morris, (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser, ...	Faerie Queene, Book I. Cantos 3, 4, 5.
Sackville, ...	Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates.
Dryden, ...	The Hind and the Panther.
Byron, ...	English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
Byron, ...	Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.
Tennyson, ...	Idylls of the King.
Palgrave, ...	Golden Treasury, Book III.

Drama.

Shakspeare, ...	As you like it.
Shakspeare, ...	All's well that Ends well.
Shakspeare, ...	Henry IV. Part 2.
Ben Jonson, ...	Catiline.
Shelley, ...	Hellas.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Malory, Knt.	La Mort D'Arthure, Wright's Edition, Vol. 3, Chap. 113 to end.
Sir Thomas Browne, ..	Hydriotaphia.
Burke, ...	Speech on Fox's East India Bill.
Scott, ...	The Antiquary.
Locke, ...	On the Conduct of the Human Understanding.
De Quincey, ...	Confessions of an Opium Eater.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

The same selections, as in 1870, with the exception of those from Chaucer, Spenser, and Palgrave's Golden Treasury, for which the following are substituted:

Chaucer, ... Prologue to Cant. Tales. The Knight's Tale.

Spenser, ... Faerie Queene, Book I. Cantos 1—6.

The lyrical poems of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Gray and Collins, as contained in Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books I—III.

Greek.

Homer, ... Iliad, first twelve Books.

Pindar, ... Olympic Odes.

Æschylus, ... Prometheus and Agamemnon.

Sophocles, ... Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.

Euripides, ... Hecuba and Medea.

Aristophanes, ... Knights, Clouds and Frogs.

Herodotus, ... Books II. and III. to the end of Chap. 66.

Thucydides, ... Books VI. and VII.

Demosthenes, ... Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

Plato, ... Republic.

Aristotle, ... Politics.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Georgics; Æneid, first six Books.

Horace, ...	Odes, Epodes, Satires 1, (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal, ...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius, ...	Satires.
Lucretius, ...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus, ...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus, ...	Aulularia.
Terence, ...	Andria.
Livy, ...	Books XXI. to XXV.
Sallust, ...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero, ...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus, ...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870 AND 1871.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása, ...	Vikramorvási.
Bhartrihari, ...	Bhatti Kávya, I—V.
Visákha Datta, ...	Mudrá Rákshasa.
Sudraka, ...	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta, ...	Kadambari, first half.
Srí Harsha, ...	Naishadha, V. IX. XVII.
Mágha, ...	Sisupálabadha, I. III. XIV.
Vyasa and Sankara, ..	Vedánta Sutras with Sánraka Bháshya I. Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhita, ...	1 Ashtaka, 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.

Mammota Bhatta, ... Kávya Prakása, I—V. Ullásas.

Vishwanátha Turkapanchanana, ... Bháshá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.

Vachasphati Misra,.... Tattwa Kaumudi.

Pánini,..... Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Arabic.

Hammasoah,
Motanabbi,
Makamát-í-Hariri,
Saba-i-Moallakah,
} The whole.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870 AND 1871.

History.

As a period:—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted—

For History of England.—Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.

For France.—Michelet, Crowe.

„ Spain.—Robertson's Charles V. Prescott's Philip II.

„ Italy.—Roscoe's Leo X. Sismondi's Italian Republics.

„ Holland.—Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

„ United Netherlands.

„ Germany.—Ranke's History of the Reformation.

„ Ferdinand I. and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

Text-books in Arts.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History (omitting Introductory Chapter).

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 22, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edward's Zoology, 2 parts.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K. P.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Strachey, C. S.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.

Ex-Officio.

Prince Golam Mohammud.
William Gordon Young, Esq., C. S.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C. S.
James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major George Chesney, R. E.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., C. S.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
E. H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.
Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.

J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Rama Nauth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Thomas Anderson, Esq. M. D.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, M. A.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
George Campbell, Esq., C. S.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Thomas Martin, Esq. C. E. and B. A.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day. M. D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
The Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.
The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitra.
J. Skinner, Esq.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D.
The Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.
The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M. A.
J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
Baboo Anukul Chunder Mookerjee.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M. D.
Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B.
C. R. Francis, Esq., M. B.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C. S.
The Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
J. Sanders, Esq.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868 Ashotos Mookerjee, ... Pres. Coll.
1869 Anandmohan Bose, ... ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman, M. A.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President.

W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.

Members.

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The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Hon'ble John Strachey, C. S.
Prince Golam Mohammed.
W. G. Young, Esq., C. S.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major W. N. Lees, LL. D.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq., LL. D.
Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.

The Rev. Krishna Mohan Banerjea.
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E. H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadoor.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Koomar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjea.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.
J. Skinner, Esq.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D.
The Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
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J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
Colonel Norman, C. B.
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C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
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T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Kumar Hurendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Moulive Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadoor.
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Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter.
Baboo Unoocool Mookerjee.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C. S.

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THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

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Col. the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I
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J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major G. Chesney, R. E.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

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CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.

1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., K. S. I.

1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K. P.

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1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL. D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.
1869. E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.

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1857. William Grapel, Esq., M. A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A. / Rev. J. Richards, M. A. } *Officiating*

1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1867-68.

Entrance Examination.

English, ...	E. Baron, Esq, J. Bruce, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq.,
Bengali, ...	Pundit Harináth Nyaratna. Baboo Gopal Chandra Banerjee. Baboo Rajkristo Banerjee. Baboo Brijnath Surma.
History & Geography,	E. Parry, Esq. Rev. J. P. Ashton. Rev. J. H. Anderson. Rev. B. Larcher.
Mathematics.	J. M. Scott, Esq. R. Dick, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. C. A. Martin, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English, ...	A. W. Croft, Esq. Rev. J. Barton.
Bengali and Sanscrit,	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pundit Mahes Ch. Nyaratna.
History, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. K. Deighton, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	Rev. T. Skelton. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	J. Sime Esq. J. C. Nesfield, Esq.
Physical Science,....	G. W. Willson, Esq. Dr. T. Anderson.

Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examination.

Classics, ...	Rev. J. S. Beaumont. C. H. Tawney, Esq.
Hindi and Oorya, ..	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Arabic, Persian & Urdu,	H. Blochmann, Esq.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examination.

English, ...	A. W. Croft, Esq. Rev. J. Barton.
History, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. K. Deighton, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	Rev. T. Skelton. M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science, ...	J. Sime, Esq. J. C. Nesfield, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science, ...	G. W. Willson, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

LAW.

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

W. Jardine, Esq....	C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy,.....	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Botany and Materia Medica, ...	W. Palmer, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery,.....	N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence,	F. N. Macnamara, Esq. M. D.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Lieut. Crichton. Mr. Scott. Mr. Sutcliffe.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Decree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of Doctor or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2, of Act II. of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope, "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object, for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a Meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation—

1. Five Studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rupees 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs, and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M. A. of this University to be eligible for one of these Studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such Studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanscrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greeee, Rome, England and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Scienees :—viz. Ethies, Mental Philosophy, Logie.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the Students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of Ex-Students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Subscribers to a Fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rupees 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered

to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions :—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student, who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rupees 15 a month, tenable for one year by the Student, who, being a Christian in religion and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the Funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit

in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 4, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the Subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University the sum of Rs. 12,000, in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will,—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my Estate on the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees

twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called "Eshan's Scholarship" to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College, with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(*Connected with Government.*)

1. Presidency College, Calcutta, (In Arts, Law and Civil Engineering).
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Hooghly College, (In Arts and Law).
4. Dacca College, (In Arts and Law).
5. Kishnaghur College, (In Arts and Law).
6. Berhampore College, (In Arts and Law).
7. Agra College, (In Arts and Law).

8. Benares College.
9. Saugor School.
10. Sanscrit College.
11. Ajmere School.
12. Bareilly College.
13. Patna College, (In Arts and Law).
14. Thomason College, Roorkee.
15. Lahore Government College.
16. Delhi Government College.
17. Gowhatty School.
18. Calcutta Mudressa.
19. Cuttack School
20. Chittagong School, (In Arts and Law).

(*Unconnected with Government.*)

21. Canning College, Lucknow.
22. Bishop's College.
23. Doveton College, Calcutta.
24. St. Paul's School.
25. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
26. La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
27. London Missionary Society's Inst., Bhowanipore.
28. Serampore College.
29. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
30. St. John's College, Agra.
31. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
32. St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
33. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
34. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
35. Lahore Mission School.
36. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

37. Victoria College, Agra.
38. Church Mission School, Umritsur.
39. Bishop's School, Simla.
40. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
41. Sehore School.
42. La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
43. Mussooree School.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power af affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this Department.

There is an admission fee of 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee is 12 Rs., except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only 6 Rs. a month.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.

The Burdwan Scholarship,..	value	50	Rs. a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore „ ..	„	50	Rs. „
„ Bird Scholarship, ...	„	40	Rs. „
„ Ryan „	„	40	Rs. „
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships,	„	30	Rs. „

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this Department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an Entrance fee of 10 Rs. During the first two years, students pay a monthly tuition fee of 5 Rs., and during the third year they pay 10 Rs. a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this Department, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The Entrance fee is 10 Rs. and the monthly tuition fee 5 Rs. There are two Scholarships, each worth 10 Rs. a month, attached to this Department, which were founded in memory of the late Major General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth 50 Rs. a month and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the degree of B. C. E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training, (1) in the Government Survey Department

for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

Instructive Staff.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A., Offg. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Mr. H. T. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A. Professor of History.

Mr. M. L. Beebee, B.A., Professor of Nat. Phil. and Astronomy.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A., Professor of Sanscrit.

Dr. Robson, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Assist. Prof. of History.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Assist. Prof. of Eng. Literature.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assist. Prof. of Sanscrit.

Law Department.

Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Professor of English Law.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

C. E. Department.

Mr. J. M. Scott, C. E., M. A., Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. C. Grant, Drawing Master.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month,	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,....	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior			

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month,.....	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ...Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder, may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance. Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	*Practical Midwifery.* Medical Wards 3 months. Surgical do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The Course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the order of the Government of India, and is as follows :

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards, months, 4 Surgical Wards, months, 4 Outdoor Dispensary, months. 4	Medical Wards, months, 6 Surgical Words, months, 6

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto.	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.B.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica,	S. G. Chuckerbutty, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	N. Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	N. C. Macnamara.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene,	J. M. Cunningham, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Jugobhundo Bose, M. D.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D.	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W.C.B.Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F.N.Macnamara, M.D
1860 S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (officiating.)	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	
1865 C. R. Francis, M. B. (offg.)	
1866 J. Ewart, M. D., (offg.)	

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is three Rupees per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty Senior Scholarships, varying from ten to twenty Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the last class, learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanscrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal,.....Babu Prasana Kumár Sarvádhikári.
Head Master, .. „ Tarinicharn Chatterjya.
Second ditto, .. „ Dinanath Mookerjee, B. A.
Lecturer, ... „ Dwarkanath Bhuttacharjee, M.A.
„ ..... „ Shyama Charan Ganguli, B. A.
And three other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, Joynáráyan Tarkapanchánana.
Ditto of Law, ... Bharatchandra Siromani.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Mahes Chandra Nyáyaratna.
Ditto of Literature,.... Dwárkánáth Vidyábhushana.
Ditto of Grammar, ... Táránáth Tarkabachuspati.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahommedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's Legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 4 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 2 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy Zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Besides these, there are several Government Scholarships belonging to the Mudressa or Arabic Department.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaj Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Cally Nath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy.
" SreeNarayan Chowdry.
" RamNarain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, B. A., ...	Principal.
R. Parry, ...	Professor.
Baboo Eshan Chunder Banerjee,	Professor.

Baboo Troylokho Nath Mitter,
M. A. and B. L., ... Law Lecturer.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Gupto, .. Asst. Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee,.... Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Moulvee Obeydoolah,..... Professor of Arabic.
Vacant, ... Head Moulvee.
Moulvee Mohomed Mussaqim, 2nd Moulvee.
Two Arabic Teachers (Moulvees).

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
A. W. Garrett, B. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Alfred Smith, M. A.

Professor,—E. Lethbridge, M. A.

Professor,—J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

Head Master,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

Lecturer in Law, Prosunno Coomar Bose, M. A. and B. L.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D. L. Richardson.
1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.
1857 James Graves, M. A. (Officiating).
1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.
1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. A building has been erected, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday, the 29th July, 1863.

The College is open to all classes of the community. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4, and in the Law Department of Rs. 2.

Any Student, who has passed the University Entrance Examination or who passes an examination at the College of the same standard, is admissible.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the Native community usually contribute from three to four hundred rupees more.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Robert Hand.
Professor,—D. Carnduff.
,, J. W. McClaren Smith.
Head Master,—Rev. Lal Behari Dé.
Lecturer in Law,—Baboo Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M. A. and B. L.
Assistant Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali,—Ram Guti Shurma.
Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given up to the standard of the Examination B. A. of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanscrit, Hindi, and Bengali.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J. W. McCrindle, ... Principal.
J. K. Rogers, ... Professor.
A. L. V. Ewbank, B. A., Professor.
J. Behrendt, ... Head Master.

L. F. LeFeuvre,..... 2nd Master.
T. P. Manuel,..... 3rd Master.
Denesh Chunder Roy, B. A. 4th Master.
Choto Ram, ... Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit.

Eight Junior English Masters, four Moulvees, and two Pundits (Hindi and Bengali).

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L., Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to give instruction in Sanscrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanscrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously,

and more than two-thirds of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

The College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his jagir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior) : the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors, amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—(Vacant.)

Head Master.—S. E. Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay

Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An Entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanscrit College was founded by Government in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830, an English Institution was established, distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships, ... Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto, ...	113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto, ...	185	0	0
Total, Rupees,	663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.
E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).
Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).
E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.
E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.
A. S. Philips, B. A., Assistant ditto.
C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.
Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.
Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.
Thirteen pundits.
Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.
John Muir, C. S.
Major Thoresby.
Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.
James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1864 was 329.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of an Entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and seventeen junior Scholarships were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1863.

The Boarding house for district students, under the charge of Pundit Kedar Nath, accommodates 60 lads.

A new large and handsome building has been erected, with the view of furnishing a comfortable home and

careful superintendence for the sons of native gentlemen studying at the College.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal.

E. Baron, M. A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head Master.

Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi,—the first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships, of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, ...	J. Kibble, M. A.
Second Master, ...	W. H. Bachman.
Assistant Master, ...	J. H. Firth.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal.
Head Moulvee, ...	Khalilullah.

And seven junior English and Vernacular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

Fees.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance fee, equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents' income may be rated.

Scholarships.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

Instructive Staff.

J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830, the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

T. Skelton, M. A.,—*Principal.*

J. W. Coe,—*Professor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.
1841 George Udny Withers.
1849 William Kay.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts. The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight. If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal, of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Theology, Philosophy and Logic, R. Dick, M.A., Principal.
English Literature, History and Physiology, H. Roberts.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, A. Pirie.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.
1858 George Smith, LL. D.
1858 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.
1866 J. Sime, B. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course, assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849 Rev. S. Slater.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M. A.
1864 Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

PATRON.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. G. M. Wilson, M. A.

History and English Literature, J. Gilchrist, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College Department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for General scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Superintendent.
„ K. S. Macdonald, M. A.
„ J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.

Mr. Martin Mowat, M. A.
„ James Bruce.
„ Kalicharn Banerjee, M. A.
„ Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
„ Banimadub Pal, B. A.
„ Krishna Chandra Das, B. A.
„ Dhone Kristo Ghose, B. A.
„ Brajanath Sarma, with upwards of 20 native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age of not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College Department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department, of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

Acting Governors.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
The Hon'ble J. B. Phear.
T. Bruce Lane, Esq., C. S.
The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.
The Rev. W. C. Bromehead.
Secretary and Medical Officer, F.N.Macnamara, M.D.

PRINCIPALS.

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.
1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.
1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.
1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.
1862 C. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M. A.

Assistant Masters.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. E. R. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, G. B. Lissant. Pundit, Ramcoomar Chatterjea.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments. viz. a College department for undergraduates of the University, a School department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanscrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy,

Mathematics, History and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian Evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 500. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
Rev. T. E. Slater.
Baboo Gopal Chundra Saha, M. A.
Baboo Taranáth Chakravarti, M. A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Baboo Parbuti Charan Bandhopadhaya.
Fourteen teachers and two pundits.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to

the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required, before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.
Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.
Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professor and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonelle, Ph. D.
Rev. F. Carette.
Rev. J. Carvan.
Rev. J. Devos.
Rev. H. Everard.
Rev. J. Hieberding.
Rev. H. Shea.
Rev. A. Stockman.
Rev. H. Vanderstuyft.
Rev. A. Brisack.
Rev. J. Henry.
Rev. B. Larcher.
Rev. E. Hent.
Mr. P. Cauty.
Mr. E. Coutto.
Mr. J. Hyland.
Moonshee, Wahed Khan.
Pundit, Gopal Chunder Ghose.

Drawing Master, Mr. Bennett.

Music Masters, ... { Mr. Desterbecq. / Rev. B. Larcher.

Sub-prefects, ... { F. Coremans. / A. Eeckman. / A. Koppes. / D. Vandamme.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818, under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who, together with Col. Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the northwest of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed, at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands, was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marsh-

man, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856 the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs. monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq., M. Wylie, Esq., Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford.

The education is conducted by the Rev. J. Trafford, A. M., Principal, Rev. J. H. Anderson and Rev. T. Martin, Tutors, Baboo Biprodoss Chatterjea, B. A. Mathematical Teacher, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330, under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A., the first Principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the

College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs 3 per month, according to the income of his parents or guardian.

Principals.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A., ex-Principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

English Teachers.

Mr. Williams.
Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.
Baboo Hira Lal.
Baboo Muttra Das, and others.

Urdu, Persian and Arabic Teachers.

Moonshee, Kamer Uddin.
,, Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason, ...Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's, ...	260
Munshi Situl Sing's, ...	200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's,.....	160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A..... *Principal.*
Rev. James Erhardt, ... *Vice-Principal.*
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A., ... *Sanscrit Lecturer.*
Baboo Timothy Luther,..... *Head Master.*

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas's College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts; the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study; one adapted to those who desire a general education; the other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School, who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connection with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor, ...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden,.....	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,..	Ditto ditto.
,, Classics, &c.	Ditto (*pro tem.*)
,, Singhalese,.	Rev. C. Alwis.
,, Tamil, ...	
,, Music, ...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,.....	(Vacant).

Assistant Masters, . . Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C. Perera.

Supdt. of Orphan Asylum, Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Ogilvie, D. D., *Principal.*

James Wilson, Esq.

Baboo Nilambora Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.

„ Mohendro Nauth Mitter, M. A.

Pundit Bireshwar Bidyaratna.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847, under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same

course of study. The students remain for three terms, and on the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest; and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month, open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and Native) attached. The students remain one term, and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous, and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly in the English Civil class, and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry, and Mensuration, with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms, and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department, there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs., and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry, and Mensuration, with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different depart-

ments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Irrigation works, and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Compass. Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring, Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping, and a regular course of Engineering. Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and are more restricted.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows:—

Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal.

Lieutenant J. Browne, R. E., Assistant Principal.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, R. E., ditto ditto, officiating.

Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Experimental Science.

Mr. P. Keay, Head Master.

Sergeant Graham, Assistant ditto.

W. Scotland, Esq., Drawing Master.

Serjeant G. Pearce, Assistant Drawing Master.

Behari Lall, 1st Native Master.

Sheikh Becha, 2nd ditto ditto.

Fusseh Ooddeen, 3rd ditto ditto.

Shumbhoo Dass, Native surveying Master.

Guneshee Lall, Drawing Master.

Futteh Chund, ditto ditto.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

In the College department there are two classes; in the first of which there are eight students, and in the second six, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination. Of these one is a Musulman, four are Christians, and nine Hindus.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. J. Newton, M. A., the Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr., M. D., Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master, and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native under-graduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries, who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the

object he had at heart, by employing the agency of the two Missionary Societies already labouring in Calcutta in connection with the Church of England, and accordingly a considerable portion of the interest of the Fund was placed at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society for the purpose.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5 with an admission fee of one Rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various Schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

Instructive Staff.

Rev. J. Barton, M. A., (Camb.) Principal.
Rev. A. P. Neele.
Rev. S. Dyson.
Rev. R. T. Greaves, M. A. (Camb.)
Rev C. Baumann, Ph. D. (Berl.)
W. G. Willson, Esq., B. A., (Dub.)
Baboo Joy Gobindo Shome, M. A.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Banerjee.

Dehli College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of 170,000 Rupees of the late Nawab, Ilmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English: and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutras was appointed first Principal. In 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a managing Committee, was placed under the control of the D. P. Instruction for the N. W. P. In 1857, the very valuable oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the Mutineers, after which in 1858 a new School was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Dehli College. Students pay a fee of two rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,.....	C. R. Cooke, B. A.
Offg. Professor, ...	Crampton Doran.
Offg. Arabic Professor, ...	Moulavi Ziyauddin.
Offg. Head Master,.....	C. Kirkpatrick.
2nd Master,.....	Saugor Chund, B. A.

&c. &c.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a Zillah School, educating 450 boys, and 11 Branch Schools, educating 860 boys, besides 6 indigenous Schools, educating some hundred boys.

Former Principals.

F. Boutras.
J. Sprenger, M. D.
J. Cargill, B. A.
F. Taylor, M. A.
E. Willmot, B. A.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. It was opened in 1864.

The College is open to all classes on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rupees 2.

The sum of Rs. 100 has been annually allotted by Government for Scholarships.

Attached to the College and under the supervision of the Principal are the Lahore Zillah School and five Branch Schools in various parts of the city of Lahore.

The average number of pupils during the year 1865-66, was in the College 12, who have passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, in the Zillah School 129, and in the Branch Schools 566.

The Zillah School was opened in March, 1860, and since December, 1862, fifteen students have matriculated from it in the Calcutta University.

The sum of 125 was given in Scholarships in the School in the year 1865-66. In addition to scholarships free quarters are given to scholars from a distance.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. W. Leitner, Ph. D.....	Principal.
W. Crank,.....	Professor of Mathematics,
Moulavi Alumdar Hosein,	Asst. Professor of Arabic.
I. C. Beddy,.....	Head Master of the School.
D. W. Thompson,.....	Second ditto ditto.

And 21 other Masters in the Schools.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the talooqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments, the College proper, an English School, and an Oriental department, in which only Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the talooqdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunud* duly executed, the talooqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooquas. This sum, amounting on an average to twenty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, as a part of the revenue due to Government, and is deposited in the Government treasury for the use of the College. A Government Grant-in-aid, equal in amount to the talooqdars' subscriptions, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, Grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in the Oriental classical Languages and the Vernacular Languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, the Civil Judge, and representatives of the talooqdars.

At the end of 1867 the number of pupils was 560, upwards of 430 of whom belonged to the English School. Monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental department, they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School from eight annas to ten rupees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Boycott,.....	Principal.
M. A. White, M. A. ..	Head Master.
J. L. Macarthur, ...	Second Master.
Rajcomar Surbhadichar-ry, B. A.....	Professor of Sanscrit.
Syud Hossain, B. A. ..	Professor of Arabic.

Ten English Teachers.
Five Moulvies.
Two Pundits.

Graduates.

Law.

In Alphabetical order.

Adya, Asutosh,	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Avinaschandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Bámáchran,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Bhairavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Gopináth,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Gurudás,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Hemchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Nilmádhav,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Paresnáth,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Pramathanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Satyadayál,	...	1867	Ditto
Bardan, Mohinímohan,	...	1866	Ditto
Basu, Amarnáth,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Amvikácharan,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Birajáprasád,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Chandranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Dakhináprasád,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Devendralál,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Devendranáráyan,	...	1859	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Karunádás,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Mathuránáth,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Prasannakumár,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rájendrakumár,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Rákhálchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Rameschandra,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	...	1866	Ditto
Bhar, Trailokyanáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Bhatta, Napharchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Bhattáchárya, Dwárikánáth,	..	1868	Ditto
,, Tárinikánta,	...	1868	Ditto

Bisi, Kesavnáth,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Biswás, Rudrakánta,	...	1866	Dtto
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Iswarchandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Syámácharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Amritalál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Bhagaváuchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Girischandra, (No. 2),		1868	Ditto
„ Hemchandra,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunáth,	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Umákánta,	...	1868	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Girischandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Dás, Chandrakumár,	...	1866	Ditto
„ Jadunáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Nilmani,	..	1868	Ditto
„ Parvaticharan,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Akshaychandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Bhavánicharan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Kálikádás,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Lálgopál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Táraknath,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Umácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
De, Gaurisankar,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1860	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Sambhuchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Sivchandra.	...	1868	Ditto
Dhar, Syámchand,	...	1868	Hooghly College
„ Jagavandhu.	...	1868	Presidency College.

Gangopádhyáy, Navinchandra,	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Ravichandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Ghosh, Anantarám,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Aghornáth,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Devendrachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Dhankrishna,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Govindachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Tárinicharan,	...	1867	Ditto
Goswámi, Herambalál,	...	1865	Ditto
Guha, Piyárilál,	...	1865	Ditto
Háldár, Syámlál,	...	1865	Ditto
Maitra, Rádhgovinda,	...	1860	Ditto
Majumdár, Jagatdurlabh,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
,, Syámácharan,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Atulcharan,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Balaram,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Srikánta,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Upendrachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Benimádhav,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Girischandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Mahendralál,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Narasinhachandra,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Purnachandra,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rameschandra,	...	1861	Ditto
,, Tárávilás,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Girischandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Haragovinda,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	...	1862	Ditto
,, Jageswar,	...	1864	Ditto
,, Jánakínáth,	...	1867	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Kailáschandra,	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1867 Ditto
„ Krishnamohan,	...	1863 Ditto
„ Kshetraprasád,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Navinkisan,	...	1862 Ditto
„ Navinkrishna,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Nilámvar,	...	1866 Ditto
„ Piyárimohan,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1865 Ditto
„ Rámlal,	...	1865 Ditto
„ Sasibhusan,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Táráprasanna,	...	1861 Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	...	1868 Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1862 Presidency College.
Pál, Amritalál,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1862 Ditto
Pálit, Táraknáth,	...	1868 Ditto
Ráy, Benimádhav,	...	1867 Ditto
„ Dhaneschandra,	...	1868 Patna College.
„ Dineschandra,	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Harinárayan,	...	1865 Ditto
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Krishnanáth,	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Prasannachandra,	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1868 Ditto
Ráychaudhuri, Kshetramohan,	...	1868 Ditto
Sámanta, Nilmádhav,	...	1868 Ditto
Sándyál, M. L.	...	1867 Ditto
Sarkár, Akshaychandra,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Krishnachandra,	...	1868 Berhampore College.
„ Matílál,	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Pareschandra,	...	1867 Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1862 Ditto
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Baikunthanáth,	...	1864 Ditto
„ Chandramohan,	...	1868 Dacca College

Sen, Dinavandhu,	...	1869 Dacca College.
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Kamalákánta,	...	1869 Ditto
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	1866 Ditto
„ Rájkisan,	...	1867 Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1866 Ditto
Sil, Brajendrakumár,	...	1863 Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1865 Ditto
„ Jádavchandra,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1863 Ditto
Sing, Budhsen,	...	1868 Ditto
Singha, Jaygopál,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Suryyanáráyan,	...	1861 Ditto
Som, Baradáprasanna,	...	1868 Ditto
„ Devendralál,	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867 Presidency College.
Yusuf, Mahammad,	...	1868 Patna College.

1869.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

1	Sivchandra Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Patna College.
2	Asutosh Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
3	Bankimchandra Chattopádhyáy,	...	Ditto.
4	Bipinvihári Datta,	...	Ditto.
5	Nilmani Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto.
6	Gopálchandra Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto

Second Division.

In order of Merit.

1	Ramcharan Mitra,	...	Presidency College.
2	Kisarilál Sarkár,	...	Ditto
3	Saratchandra Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
4	Ameer Ali,	...	Hooghly College.

5	Jogendranáth Basu,	...	Presidency College.
6	Pramadácharan Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
7	Lakshmináráyan Dás,	...	Ditto
	Sivchandra Gui,	...	Ditto
9	Kisarimohan Chattopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
10	Srináth Pál,	...	Hooghly College.
11	Sitánáth Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
12	Umeschandra Ghosh,	...	Kishnaghur College.
13	Sashibhushan Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
14	Pratápchandra Majumdár,	...	Ditto
15	Pitámvar Chattopádhyáy,	...	Hooghly College.
16	Krishnadás De,	...	Presidency College.
	Nrisinhachandra Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
18	Rajchandra Ráy,	...	Ditto
	Ramlál Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
20	Krishnachaitanya Bhumik,	...	Ditto
21	Harischandra Bágchi,	...	Dacca College.
22	Benimádhav Datta,	...	Presidency College.
23	Jogendranath Chandhuri,	...	Ditto
	Harimohan Chakravarti,	...	Ditto
	Hemchandra Nandan,	...	Ditto
26	Jadunáth Mitra,	...	Ditto
27	Baradágovinda Sen,	...	Ditto
28	Avináschandra Mitra,	...	Ditto
29	Obeyd-al-Ruhman,	...	Berhampore College.
30	Kisarimohan Ráy,	...	Presidency College.
31	Jadunáth Bhattácharya,	...	Kishnaghur College.
32	Kásikánta Sen,	...	Presidency College.
33	Biháriláł Mallik,	...	Hooghly College.
	Matilál Ráychaudhuri,	...	Presidency College.
	Mahimáchandra Ghosh,	...	Ditto
	Rameschandra Láhuri,	...	Ditto
37	Kamalákanta Sen, No. 2,	...	Ditto
38	Bipradás Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Kishnaghur College.
39	Kártikchandra Pál,	...	Hooghly College.
	Brajavihári Som,	...	Presidency College.
41	Binadvihári Chandhuri,	...	Ditto
42	Isánchandra Chakravarti,	...	Ditto

43	Banerjea, P. N.	...	Presidency College.
44	Durgánáth Bágchi,	...	Berhampore College.
	Mahendranáth Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
46	Jogendranáth Basu, No. 1,	...	Ditto
47	Syámkisar Basu,	...	Ditto
48	Bechárám Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
49	Kapáliprasanna Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
50	Tárápada Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Kishnaghur College.
51	Karunámay Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.
52	Ramgopal Datta,	...	Berhampore College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmádhav,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Chakravarti, Dwárikánáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,	...	1858	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Dás, Girijásankar,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Kálimohan,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1860	Ditto
Dhar, Asutosh,	...	1858	Ditto
Forbes, Thomas,	...	1858	Ditto
Ghosh, Kálicharan,	...	1859	Ditto
„ Prabháchandra,	...	1858	Ditto
„ Ratnalál,	...	1858	Ditto
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto
Gregory, G.	...	1860	Ditto
Mitra, Girischandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Srináth,	...	1858	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1860	Presidency College.
,, Harihar,	...	1858	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	..	1862	Ditto
,, Matilál,	...	1860	Ditto
Pálit, Anandagopál,	...	1859	Ditto
Sarkár, Gopálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Prasannakumár,	...	1862	Ditto

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In alphabetical order.

Aich, Sivchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amvikácharan,	...	1862	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan,	...	1869	Ditto
Barál, Navinchánd,	...	1867	Ditto
Bári, Fazlal,	...	1869	Ditto
Basu, Abhayádás,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Amarnáth,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Haramohan,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Trigunáprasanna,	...	1869	Ditto
Cháki, Rámgopál,	...	1866	Ditto
Chakravarti, Mádhavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Maheschandra,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Chánd, Párvatikumár,	...	1869	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Ganrisankar,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Dás, Párvaticharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Datta, Durgádás,	...	1863	Ditto
De, Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
,, Chandrakánta,	...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Girischandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Ghoshál, Kálicharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Guha, Gangádás,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Kálisankar,	...	1869	Ditto
Háldár, Bireswar,	...	1866	Ditto
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto

Kundu, Hemchandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Majumdár, Sarveswar,	...	1868	Ditto
Mallik, Nityagopál,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1869	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Kuladáprasád,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Munshi, Ramgopál,	...	1867	Ditto
Niogi, Nilkamal,	...	1869	Dacca College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra,	...	1869	Presidency College.
Ráy, Dinavandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto
Sarkár, Jádavchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Sen, Nalitchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Sil, Gopallál,	...	1869	Ditto
Sing, Isánchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Bandyopádhyáy, Bhuvanchandra,	...	1883	Presidency College.
„ Matilál,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Lakshmicharan,	..	1861	Ditto
„ Maheschandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Kálidás,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Manulál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Sivchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Dás, Durgámohan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Govindachandra,	...	1861	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Kshetramohan,	...	1861	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandrakáli,	...	1861	Ditto
Majumdár, Sivchandra,	..	1863	Ditto

Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra,	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Pramathanáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Rámchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Ráy, Jadunáth,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Krishnadayál,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Mrityunjay,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Bansidhar,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Nilmádhav,	...	1861	Ditto
Sil, Ramánáth,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Tulsidás,*	...	1863	Ditto

Gold medals to the value of 100 *Rs. each, awarded at the B. L. Degree Examination.*

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	1869	Patna College.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1868	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rásvihári,	...	1867	Ditto
Mitra, Upendranáth,	...	1862	Ditto
Sen, Baikunthanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Guruprasád,	...	1865	Ditto

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

Chattopádhyáy, Sátkari,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Amvikácharan,	...	1864	Ditto
Majumdár, Rámratna,	...	1868	Ditto
Ray, Mádhavchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering.

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C E College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.

* Obtained special prize for superior merit.

Basu, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1867 Presidency College.
Chandra, Mahendralál,	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	1862 Ditto
,, Mathuránáth,	...	1861 Ditto
Chaudhuri, Amritalál,	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Kunjavihári,	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
Dás, Bholánáth,	...	1862 Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	...	1864 Ditto
De, Baikunthanáth,	...	1861 Ditto
,, Jádhavchandra,	...	1861 Ditto
,, Matilál,	...	1862 Ditto
Ghosh, Kshetranáth,	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Rameschandra,	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
,, Umeschandra,	...	1861 Ditto
Kumár, Rájkrishna,	...	1864 Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867 Presidency College.
Mitra, Asutosh,	...	1864 Cal. C. E. College.
,, Párvaticharan,	...	1862 Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Anádináth,	...	1867 Presidency College.
,, Binadchánd,	...	1862 Cal. C. E. College.
,, Rámkrishna,	...	1862 Ditto
Pandit, Suryyakumár,	...	1862 Ditto
Ráy, Dhaneschandra,	...	1862 Ditto
Sarkár, Purnachandra,	...	1865 Presidency College.
Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861 Cal. C. E. College.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopádhyáy, Jogendranáth, ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kántichandra, ... Presidency College.

Gold medals to the value of Rs. 100 *each. At L. C. E. Examination.*

Sen, Dinanáth,	...	1861 Cal. C. E. College.
Majumdár, Rámratna,	...	1862 Ditto

Arts.

Honors in Arts.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Mukhopádhyáy, Nilámbar, Sanskrit College.	...	...

In Hebrew.

Blochmann, H.	...	...

In History.

...	Sandel, Manilál, Dov. Coll.	...
...	Sing, Chandranáráyan, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Mitra, Mahendralál, ditto.	...

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

...	...	Som, Jaygovinda, Cal. F. C. Inst.

In Mathematics.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gurudás, Presy. Coll.	Dás, Lakshmináráyan, Presy. Coll.	Mallik, Atulchandra, Presy. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Ráy, Prasannachandra, Presy. Coll.	...	...

1866.

In English.

Ghosh, Rásvihárí, Presy. Coll.	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Kapáliprasanna, Presidency College.

In History.

Basu, Chandranáth, Presy. Coll.	Bandyopádhyáy, Sasibhushan, Presy. Coll. Chandra, Jogeswar, Presy. Coll.	De, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Bandyopádhyáy, Kalícharan, Calcutta F. C. Inst.	Ghosh, Govinchandra Presy. Coll. Mukhopádhyáy, Niváranchandra, do.	Chattopádhyáy, Umákánta, Presy. College.

In Mathematics.

...	Bhattacharya, Dwárikánáth, Teacher.	...

In Natural and Physical Science.

Gupta, Kalípada, Medical College.	...	...

1867.

In English.

Mukhopádhyáy, Asutosh, Presy. Coll.	...	...

In Sanskrit.

Mukhopádhyáy, Nilmani, Sanskrit Coll. Mukhopádhyáy, Nrisinhachandra, Sanskrit College. ...

In History.

Chakravarti, Giríndramohan, Presy. College.	Sarkár, Kisarílál, Presy. Coll.	Háldár, Rámchandra, Presy. Coll.
...	Basu, Karunádás, ditto	Sen, Prasannakumár, ditto
...	...	Ráy, Kálíprasanna, ditto
...	...	Mukhopádhyáy, Becháram, ditto
	...	Bhattácháryа, Táriníkánta, ditto

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Mukhopádhyáy, Rájkrishna, Presy. College.	Ghosh, Dhankrishna, Cal. F. C. Inst.	Sen, Kásikánta, Presy. Coll.
	Sil, Jádavchandra, Presy. Coll.	...

In Mathematics.

De, Gaurisankar, Presy. Coll.	Biswás, Piyárimohan, Dacca Coll.	Ghosh, Harichaítanya, Dacca Coll.

1868.

In English.

...	Bandyopádhyáy, Saratchandra, Presy. College.	Basu, Jogendranáth, Presy. Coll.

In Sanskrit.

...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Harikrishna, Sanskrit College.

In History.

...	Mukhopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, Presidency College.	Bandyopádhyáy, Táráprasanna, Presidency College.
...	Ámír Áli, Hooghly College.	...

In Mathematics.

Basu, Ánandmohan, Presy. Coll.	...	Mitra, Rámcharan, Presy. Coll.
...	...	Ráychaudhuri, Matilál, ditto

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Datta, Benimádhav, Presy. Coll.	De, Krishnadás, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.	Basu, Trailakyanáth, Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
...	...	Chattopádhyáy, Napharchandra, Hooghly College.

1869.

In English.

CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
..	Krishnavihári Sen, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Jogendranáth Chaudhuri, ditto	...
...	Jaykrishna Sen, ditto	...
...	Mahendranáth Datta, ditto	...

In History.

...	Kshetrachandra Ghosh, Presy. Coll.	...
...	Kálidás Bhanja, ditto	...

In Mathematics.

...	Chandrakumár Ráy, Presy. Coll.	Mathuránáth Chattopádhyáy, Dacca College.
..	...	Baikunthanáth Dás, ditto
...	...	Jagatdurllabh Basák, Presy. Coll.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Jagatvandhu Datta, Presy. Coll.	Upendrachandra Dev, Presy. Coll.	Gopálchandra Sáhá, Presy. Coll.
...	Kailaschandra Bandyopádhyáy, Patna College.	Haranáth Bhattácharya, General Assembly's Instn.

M. A.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	...	1868 Presidency College.
,, P. N.	...	1868 Doveton College.
,, Rámlál,	...	1866 Presidency College.
Basu, Prasannakumár,	...	1863 Ditto
Bhattácháryа, Mahendranáth,	...	1869 Ditto
Chakravarti, Táránáth,	...	1869 Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Hemchandra,	...	1867 Teacher.
,, Pratulchandra,	...	1869 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Gui, Sivchandra,	...	1867 Teacher.
Mitra, Bireswar,	...	1863 Presidency College.
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	1864 Ditto
,, Upendranáth,	...	1863 Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Jogneswar,	...	1863 Ditto
,, Navinkrishna,	...	1863 Ditto
,, Navinkrishna,	...	1863 Ditto
,, Piyárimohan,	...	1865 Ditto
Nág, Sambhuchandra,	...	1866 Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramánáth,	...	1863 Presidency College.
Pal, Bholánáth,	...	1867 Teacher.
Sen, Akhilchandra,	...	1866 Dacca College.
,, Guruprasád,	...	1864 Presidency College.
Twidale, G. A.	...	1867 Doveton College.

B. A.

Adya, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
Ahmed, Hamid-ul-din,	...	1868 Teacher.
Ali, Amir, B. L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Amad,	...	1861 Presidency College.
Átmárám,	...	1865 Agra College.
Bágchi, Durgánáth, B. L.	...	1868 Berhampore College.
,, Harischandra, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
,, Hirálál,	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avináschandra, No. 1, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
,, Avináschandra, No. 2, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto

Bandyopádhyáy,	Bámácharan, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Bhairavchandra, B. L.	1862	Ditto
,,	Gupináth, B. L. ...	1861	Ditto
,,	Gurudás, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
,,	Haricharan, ...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Jádavchandra, B. M.	1868	Medical College.
,,	Kailáschandra, ...	1868	Patna College.
,,	Kálicharan, ...	1865	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,,	Kailáschandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Karunámay, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto
,,	Mahendranáth, B. L.	1868	Ditto
,,	Nepálchandra, ...	1868	Cal, Free Ch. Instn.
,,	Nilmádhav, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	P. N., B. L. ...	1867	Doveton College.
,,	Paresnáth, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	Pramadácharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto
,,	Pramathanáth, B. L.	1866	Ditto
,,	Priyanáth, ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Purnachandra, ...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Rámlál, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Rammohan, ...	1868	Queen's Coll. ,Benares.
,,	S. N. ...	1868	Doveton College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L. .	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L. .	1865	Ditto
,,	Satyadayál, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
,,	Siddheswar, ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Sivchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Patna College.
,,	Tárápada, B. L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
,,	Táráprasanna, ...	1867	Presidency College.
Bardan,	Mahinimohan, B. L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
Basák,	Govindachandra, ...	1867	Ditto
,,	Jagatdurlabh, ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Rádhánáth, ...	1861	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,,	Rahinikumár, ...	1864	Dacca College.
Basu,	Amarnáth, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Amvikácharan, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
,,	Anandamohan, ...	1867	Ditto

Basu,	Bihárilál,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Birajáprasád, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto
„	Chandranáth, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
„	Dakhináprasád, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto
„	Devendralál, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto
„	Devendranáráyan, B. L.	...	1860 Ditto
„	Dinanáth,	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Durgákumár,	...	1868 Teacher.
„	Gopálchandra, B. L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
„	Jadunáth,	...	1868 Ditto
„	Jogendranáth, No. 2, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto
„	Jogendranáth, B. L.	...	1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Karunádás, B. L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„	Kshetramohan,	...	1860 Civil Engineering Coll.
„	Kshetramohan,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Mahendranáth,	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„	Mathuránáth, B. L.	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Nimáichandra,	...	1868 Presidency College.
„	Prasannakumár, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto
„	Rájendrakumár, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„	Rakhálchandra, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
„	Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1863 Ditto
„	Rámeswar,	...	1866 Ditto
„	Rámkamal,	...	1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1865 Dacca College.
„	Sitánáth,	...	1867 Presidency College.
„	Syámkisar, B. L.	...	1868 Dacca College.
„	Trailokyanáth,		1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„	Udaychandra,	...	1868 Presidency College.
Bhanja,	Kálidás,	...	1868 Ditto
Bhar,	Trailokyanáth, B. L.	...	1866 Ditto
Bháranprasád,		...	1868 Delhi College.
Bhatta,	Napharchandra, B. L.	...	1863 Presidency College.
Bhattáchárya,	Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
„	Haranáth,	...	1868 Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„	Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867 Kishnaghur College.
„	Krishnakamal,	...	1860 Sanskrit College.
„	Mahendranáth,	...	1866 Presidency College.

Bhattáchárya, Tárinikánta, B. L. ... 1866 Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
Bisi, Kesavnáth, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
Biswás, Piyárimohan, ... 1866 Dacca College.
„ Rudrakánta, B. L. ... 1865 Presidency College.
Blochmann, H. ... 1865 Profr. Doveton Coll.
Brito, Christopher, ... 1864 Queen's Coll. Colombo.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan, B. L. ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ... 1864 Ditto
„ Harachandra, ... 1866 Ditto
„ Harimohan, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Isánchandra, B. L. ... 1868Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Iswarchandra, B. L. ... 1862 Presidency College.
„ Syámácharan, B. L. ... 1865 Ditto
„ Táránáth, ... 1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Chánd, Sagar, ... 1864 Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranáth, ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Jogeswarchandra, ... 1865 Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Amarendranáth, B. L. 1867 Ditto
„ Amirtalál, B. L. ... 1861 Ditto
„ Anukul, ... 1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Avináschandra, ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Bankimchandra, B. L. 1858 Ditto
„ Bhagwánchandra,B. L. 1866 Teacher.
„ Bipradás, ... 1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Girischandra, B. L. ... 1865 Ditto
„ Girischandra, B. L. ... 1867 Ditto
„ Harikrishna, ... 1867 Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B. L. ... 1865 Teacher.
„ Jadunáth, B. L. ... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Kálináth, ... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Káliprasanna, B. L.... 1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Kisarimohan, B. L. ... 1865 Doveton College.
„ Krishnachandra, B. L. 1864 Presidency College.
„ Mahimáchandra, ... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Mathurnáth, ... 1868 Ditto
„ Napharchandra, ... 1867 Hooghly College.
„ Pitámvar, B. L. ... 1868 Ditto

Chattopádhyáy, Pratápchandra, B. L.	1859	Presidency College.
,, Pratulchandra, ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Rajanináth, ...	1862	Teacher.
,, Sivchandra, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Syámácharan, ...	1866	Medical College.
,, Táráprasád, ...	1859	Presidency College.
,, Umákánta, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Binadvihári, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto
,, Girischandra, B. L. ...	1863	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto
,, Kálikrishna, ...	1868	Ditto
Dás, Baikunthanáth, ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Chandrakumár, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dámudar, ...	1866	St. John's Coll., Agra.
,, Dinanáth, ...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Govindachandra, ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Harischandradás, ...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Jadunáth, B. L. ...	1867	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Jagatchandra, ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Kálikumár, ...	1868	Ditto
,, Krishnachandradás, B. L. ...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Lakshmináráyan, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,, Nilmani, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto
,, Párvaticharan, B. L. ...	1867	Teacher.
,, Sarvánanda, ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Táráprasanna, B. L. ...	1862	Ditto
,, Thákur, ...	1868	Lahore Mission Sch.
Dáem, Mohámad, ...	1865	Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto
,, Balaichánd, ...	1868	Ditto
,, Benimádhav, B. L. ...	1867	Ditto
,, Bipinvihári, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto
,, Bhavanicharan, ...	1863	Ditto
,, Bharatchandra, ...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Cháruchandra, ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Durgádás, ...	1862	Ditto
,, Harisankar, ...	1868	Ex-Stdt. Hooghly Coll.
,, Jagatvandhu, ...	1868	Presidency College.

Datta, Kálikádás, B. L. ... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Lálgopál, B. L. ... 1859 Ditto
„ Mahendranáth, ... 1868 Ditto
„ Rámgopál, B. L. ... 1868 Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan, ... 1868 Presidency College.
„ Táraknáth, B. L. ... 1860 Ditto
„ Umácharan, B. L. ... 1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Umeschandra, ... 1867 Teacher.
D'Cruz, L. W. ... 1865 Doveton College.
De, Amritalál, ... 1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Benimádhav, ... 1865 Presidency College.
„ Gaurisankar, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L. ... 1860 Presidency College.
„ Krishnadás, B. L. ... 1867 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Matilál, ... 1864 Medical College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L. ... 1861 Presidency College.
„ Rájmohan, ... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L. ... 1866 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Sivchandra, B. L. ... 1866 Presidency College.
Dev, Madhavchandra, ... 1865 Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, ... 1868 Presidency College.
Dhar, Dinanáth, ... 1868 Teacher.
„ Kálináth, ... 1866 Dacca College.
„ Nilmani, ... 1866 Teacher.
„ Syámchánd, B. L. ... 1867 Hooghly College.
Evans, R. W. ... 1861 Bishop's College.
Forbes, A. H. ... 1864 Doveton College.
Gangopádhyáy, Binadvihári, ... 1868 Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B. L. ... 1867 Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra, B. L.... 1860 Ditto
„ Ravichandra, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Syámácharan, ... 1860 Ditto
Ghosh, Avináschandra, ... 1863 Ditto
„ Agharnáth, B. L. ... 1862 Ditto
„ Anantarám, B. L. ... 1863 Ditto
„ Atalvihári, ... 1868 Ditto
„ Bechárám, ... 1868 Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
„ Chandramohan, ... 1865 Medical College.

Ghosh, Devendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Harichaitanya,	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Jaygopál,	...	1866	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
,, Kshetrachandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Mahimchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
,, Pratápchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Rámrup,	...	1868	Queen's Coll. Benares.
,, Rásvihári, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Sirischandra,	...	1859	Ditto
,, Tárinicharan, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
,, Tárinikumár,	..	1866	Ditto
,, Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Patna College.
Goswámi, Jádavchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Heramvalál, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Guha, Piyárilál, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
Gnui, Sivchandra, B. L.	..	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kálipada,	..	1865	Medical College.
,, Rádháraman,	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Ramgati,	...	1868	Cal. Free Ch. Instn.
Háldár, Brajalál,	...	1866	Ditto
,, Mahimchandra,	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Matilál,	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Rámchandra,	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
Hossen, Sáed,	...	1867	Presidency College.
Islám, Sirájal,	...	1867	Dacca College.
Jordár, Mahimchandra,	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Khán, Rámdurllabh,	...	1868	Teacher.
Láhá, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868	Dacca College.
Láhuri, Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George,	...	1868	Lahore Mission Coll.
Maitri, Harivallabh,	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Radhágovinda, B. L.	...	1859	Bishop's College.

Majumdár, Jagatdurlabh, B. L.	...	1865	Teacher.
„ Kailáschandra,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	1862	Ditto
„ Pratápchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rámratan,	...	1861	C. E. College.
„ Syámácharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Mal, Sanjhi,	...	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Atulcharan, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Balarám, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Bihárilál, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Premchánd,	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Srikánta, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
Mendies, H. E., B. L.	...	1866	Doveton College.
Mitra, Avináschandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Binadvihári,	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bireswar,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth, B. L.	...	1666	Ditto
„ Girischundra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. F. Ch. Instn.
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranáth, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Narsingchandra, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Prasannavadan,	...	1865	Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Purnachandra,	...	1868	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Rajaninath,	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Rámcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto
„ Tárávilás, B. L.	..	1863	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 1) B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth, (No. 2) B. L.	..	1863	Ditto
„ Upendranáth, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Upendranáth,	...	1868	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bechárám, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Bipradás,	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.

Mukhopádhyáy, Dinanáth,	...	1863	Teacher.
,, Gungáprasád,	...	1861	Presidency College.
,, Girishchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra, (No. 1,) B. L.		1867	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
,, Gopimohan,	...	1868	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Haragovinda, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Jadunáth, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jánakináth, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Jagneswar, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
,, Kailáschandra, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
,, Káliprasanna, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
,, Kánáilál, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
,, Kapáliprasanna, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto
,, Kshetraprasád, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
,, Krishnamohan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
,, Navinkisan, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
,, Navinkrishna,	...	1860	Ditto
,, Nilámvar, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
,, Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
,, Nivaranchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
,, Nrisinghachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
,, Piyárimohan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
,, Rájkrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
,, Rájmohan, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
,, Rámlal, B. L.	...	1859	Ditto
,, Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto
,, Sitánáth, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
,, Táráprasanna, B. L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
Nág, Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Dacca College.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Ramánáth B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Obed-al-Rahman, B. L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Pál, Amirtalál, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Baikunthanáth, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
,, Benimádhav,	...	1866	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Bholánáth,	...	1859	Presidency College.

Pál Kártikchandra, B. L. ... 1868 Hooghly College.
„ Srináth, B. L. ... 1868 Ditto
Palit, Táraknath, B. L. ... 1866 Presidency College.
Pánre, Jánakináth, ... 1867 Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan, ... 1865 Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Páthak, Ramratan, ... 1868 Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S. ... 1863 Teacher.
Ratanchánd, ... 1868 Agra College.
Ráy, Akshayknmár, ... 1865 Presidency College.
„ Baikunthanáth, ... 1867 Dacca College.
„ Baranasi, ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Benimádhav, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Bholánáth, ... 1867 Queen's Coll. Benares.
„ Chandrakumár, ... 1867 Teacher.
„ Chandrakumár, ... 1868 Genl. Assembly'sInstn.
„ Dhaneschandra, ... 1866 C. E. College.
„ Dineschandra, B. L. ... 1862 Presidency College.
„ Haralál, ... 1862 Ditto
„ Harinárávan, B. L. ... 1864 Teacher.
„ Káliprasanna, B. L. ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Kesavchandra, .. 1866 Ditto
„ Kisarimohan, B L. ... 1868 Ditto
„ Krishnánáth, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Mádhavchandra, ... 1862 C. E. College.
„ Madhusudan, ... 1864 Presidency College.
„ Parvaticharan, ... 1862 Teacher.
„ Piyárilál, ... 1866 Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
„ Prasannakumár, B. L. ... 1867 Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Rájchandra, B. L. ... 1867 Presidency College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, ... 1868 Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Ráychandhuri, Kshetramohan. B. L.... 1866 Ditto
„ Matilál, B. L. ... 1867 Presidency College.
Sáhá, Gopálchandra, ... 1868 Calcutta F. Ch Instn.
Sánanta, Nilmadhav, B. L. ... 1866 Ditto
Sandel, M. L., B. L. ... 1864 Doveton College.
Sáníal, Chandrasekar, ... 1866 Queen's Coll. Benares
„ Umeschandra, ... 1866 Ditto

Sarkár, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Káliprasanna,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisarilál, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Krishnachandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Matilál, B. L.	...	1832	Ditto
„ Pareschandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	1859	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Sarvadhikári, Rájkumár,	...	1864	Presidency College.
Sen, Akhilchandra, B. L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Anandagopál,	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Baikunthanáth, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Baradágovinda, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Chandramohan, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Dinanáth,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Dinavandhu, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Guruprasád, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Jaykrishna,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kamalákánta, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto
„ Kásikánta, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Krishnavihári,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Navinchandra,	...	1868	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rádhákrishna, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Rájkisan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sáradáprasád.	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Sil, Brajendrakumár, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jádavchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto
„ Kánáilál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Mahendralál, B. L.	...	1862	Ditto
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Budhsen, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Chandranáráyan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Jaygopál, B. L.	...	1867	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Ramáprasanna,	...	1867	Presidency College.

Sing, Suryyanáráyan, B. L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
Som, Baradáprasanna, B. L.	...	1866 Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Brajavihári, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto
„ Dovendralál, B. L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda,	...	1865 Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Talápátra, Rúmjádav,	...	1868 Berhampore College.
Tiery, F. T. H.	...	1862 Doveton College.
„ E. R. T.	...	1868 Ditto
Twidale, G. A., B. L.	...	1865 Ditto
Younan, J.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Yusoof, Mahámad, B. L.	...	1867 Ditto

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Kártikchandra Mitra,	...	Presidency College.
Bireswar Chattopádhyáy,	...	Sanscrit College.
Ánandarám Barúá,	...	Presidency College.
Lálmohan Dás,	...	Ditto
Rájendranáth Ghosh,	...	Ditto
Piyárimohan Guha,	...	Dacca College.
Mahitchandra Basu,	...	Presidency College.
Chandrakánta Páin,	..	Kishnaghur College.
Srigopál Chattopádhyáy,	...	Ditto
E. Younan,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sasibhushan Sarkár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bhupsen Sinha,	...	Presidency College.
Syámámohan Chakravarti,	...	Teacher.
Sivnáth Bandyopádhyáy,	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Jagatchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Patna College.

Basu, Harivallabh,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihári,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajanináth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, I.	...	Hooghly College.
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
Bhattáchárya, Adityarám,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Patna College.
Blochmann, J.	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Gopálchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Dacca College.
Chaudhuri, Kálimohan,	...	Presidency College.
Dás, Goráchand,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Datta, Syamlál,	...	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Ditto
De, Dulálchandra,	...	Presidency College.
Fazlálkudir,	...	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Kisarimohan,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Nandalál,	...	Hooghly College.
Lorimer, G. A.	...	Teacher.
Majumdár, Bimalácharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Upendranáráyan,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rádhikácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bihárilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopállál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Nilmádhav,	...	Patna College.
Saháy, Raghuvans,	...	Presidency College.
Set, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto
Srirám,	...	Delhi College.
Thompson, J. B.	...	Bishop's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Indranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Pánchkari,	...	Teacher.

Basu, Kálikumár,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chattopádhyáy, Sasíbhushan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Dás, Hariprasád,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Bhavánicharan,	...	Presidency College.
Gangopádhyáy, Rámchandra,	...	Teacher.
Ghosh, Amvikácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Durgánáráyan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Ráicharan,	...	Hooghly College.
Láhirí, Purnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mallik, Akhilcharan,	..	Presidency College.
Misra, Lakshmisankar,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mitra, Jogeschandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Kálikumár.	...	Teacher.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mohamed, Wajed,	...	Teacher.
Mukhopádhyáy, Srikrishna,	...	Ditto
Nág, Kunjavihári,	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra,	...	Teacher.
Ráy, Nagendranáth,	...	Berhampore College.
Sányál, Rámlál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sarkár, Kedárnáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sen, Satyakinkar,	...	Presidency College.

Moharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship of Rs. 50 per month tenable for one year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan,	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan,	...	1867	Ditto
Datta, Jagatvandhu,	...	1868	Ditto
Mitra, Kártikchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Mitra, Sáradácharan,	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Girijabhushan,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Golápchandra,	...	Sanscrit College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Umákáli,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Basu, Bipinkrishna,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nilratna,	...	Hooghly College.
Dás, Brajendramohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Majumdár, Chandramohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Chandramohan,	...	Berhampore College.
Ráy, Bámácharan,	...	Ditto
Basu, Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Másánta, Parvatícharan,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Syamchánd,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Datta, Baidyanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chattopadhyáy, Priyanáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Akshaykumár,	...	Dacca College
Datta, Bipinvihári,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Rádhánáth,	...	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Srishchandra,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Sureschandra,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Jogendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bipinvihári,	...	Kishnaghur College.
O'Sullivan, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Datta, Priyanáth,	...	Patna College.
Ghosh, Devendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Khirodnáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Gupta, Jagadiswar,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Chandrakumar,	...	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Bandyopádhyáy, Binodvihari,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Bálakkrishna,	...	Ditto

Chattopádhyáy, Jogeschandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sharman, S. T.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Áchárya, Bálkrishna,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mitra, Madanmohan,	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Lálgopál,	...	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Gangádhur,	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Durgáram,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ámad, Niaz,	...	Bareilly College.
Ali, Yousuf,	...	Delhi College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Binadvihári,	...	Patna College.
,, Nabakishun,	...	Berhampore College.
,, Revaticharan,	...	Dacca College.
Bári, Abdul,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Basu, Basantakumár,	...	Dacca College.
,, Fanindramohan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Jogendrachandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Umeschandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Upendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chattopádhyáy, Jitendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Kedárnáth,	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Mahimchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Priyanáth,	...	Serampore College.
,, Srináth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Chaudhuri, Annadáprasád,	...	Berhampore College.
,, Nitáigovinda,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajanikánta,	...	Dacca College.
Chitty, J. C.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Constantine, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Ishwarchandra,	...	Dacca College.
,, Madhusudan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Datta, Chandrabhushan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Ishanchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Narasingha,	...	Doveton College.

Datta, Priyanáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rádhákrishna,	...	Patna College.
De, Gaurcharan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
„ Abhayácharan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Dev, Tripurácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Ellis, J. H.	...	Doveton College.
Gangopádhyáy, Chintamani,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Upendranáth,	..	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ghosh, Amirtalál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna,	...	Ditto
„ Lálmohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nilmani,	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rámlál,	....	Berhampore College.
„ Sridhar,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ghoshál, Gopálchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Padmánaná,	...	Hooghly College.
Gomes, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Goswami, Mahendralál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Guha, Brajendrakumár,	...	Dacca College.
Kar, Kailásnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Khán, Mohommed Ali Rezá,	...	Agra College.
„ Rámgopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Kishor, Nand,	...	Delhi College.
Lál, Chidá,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Kishen, H.	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Anandanáth,	...	Dacca College.
Mandal, Hemantalál,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhavánicharan,	...	Patna College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrabhushan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan,	...	Ditto
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Rámdhan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Sricharan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Murray, C. M.	...	Doveton College.

Náth, Dina,	...	Lahore Mission College.
Nág, Bámácharan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagatbandhu,	...	Dacca College.
Pál, Rádháballabh,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Tej,	...	Agra College.
Prámánik, Jasadánandan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Bipinvihárí,	...	Dacca College.
„ Devendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Dacca College.
Sahây, Jadunáth,	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Madangopál,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sen, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan,	...	Ditto
„ Krishnakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Shasibhushan,	...	Ditto
„ Trailokyanáth,	...	Hooghly College.
Singha, Anandachandra,	...	Ditto
„ Madhusudan (Junior,)	...	Berhampore College.
Sarmá, Gyánchandra,	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bágchi, Gopálkrishna,	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Presidency College.
„ Gurunáth,	...	Dacca College.
„ Jadupati,	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kshetranáth,	...	Teacher.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Basák, Panchkari,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Basu, Bihárilál,	...	Medical College.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Presidency College.
„ Pratápchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Umeschandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Barát, Chaitanyaprasád,	...	Patna College.
Bardalay, Mádhavchandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Bhattachárya, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.

Chandra, Upendranáth,	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Kásipati,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Kirtichandra,	... Patna College.
Dás, Fatikchandra,	... Teacher.
„ Hemnáth,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jánakí,	... Delhi College.
Datta, Jánakínáth,	... Presidency College.
„ Piárilál,	... Serampore College.
„ Shambhunáth,	... Dacca College.
Dev, Jogendranáth,	... Presidency College.
Dhar, Muráli,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Gangopádhyáy, Chandramohan,	... Kishnaghur College.
Goswámi, Gyánpatgiri,	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
Guha, Basantakumár,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Gupta, Mahánanda,	... Hooghly College.
Kisor, Jugal,	... Bareilly College.
Kumár, Pránkrishna,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Lál, Dari,	... Bareilly College.
„ Házári,	... Ajmere School.
„ Kishen, I.	... Bareilly College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan,	... Berhampore College.
„ Syámácharan,	... Kishnaghur College.
Majumdár, Gungádhar,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rámdayál,	... Patna College.
Mallik, Mahendranáth,	... St. Xavier's College.
Misri, Kshsnináráyan,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akhaykumár,	... Hooghly College.
„ Matilál,	... Ditto
„ Nagendranáth,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Paresnáth,	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Umácharan,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Náth, Bholá,	... St. John's College, Agra.
„ Shio,	... Delhi College.
Niogi, Nandalál,	... Pupil Teacher, Hooghly Normal School.
Pálit, Harináth,	... Hooghly College.
Pánjá, Nrisinghamurári,	... Ditto
Prasád, Deo,	... Agra College.

Rahím, Abdur,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ráy, Bipinchandra,	...	Dacca College.
„ Brajanáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Harkumár,	...	Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Rámchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Rudra, Asutosh,	...	Presidency College.
Sánial, Prasannakumár,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sen, Bipinvihárí,	...	Hooghly College.
„ Harináth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Harischandra, II.	...	Dacca College.
„ Kánáilál,	...	Presidency College.
„ Rákháldás,	...	Ditto
Sil, Chunilál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Wigeyesakere, H. D.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Isánchandra Basu,	...	Presidency College.
Harihar Náth,	...	Patna College.
Gangásáran,	...	Agra College.
Sivnáth Bhattáchárya,	...	Sanscrit College.
Hukamchand,	...	Delhi College.
Kunjavihári Gupta,	...	Presidency College.
Jwálánáth Pandit,	...	Ditto
Rámgopál Chakravarti,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Jogendranáth Ghosh, No. I.	...	Presidency College.
Abdool Khalik,	...	Hooghly College.
Sankarlál,	...	Agra College.
Sasibhushan Mukhopádhyáy,	...	Kishnaghur College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Baldeo Prasád,	...	Agra College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gaganchandra,	...	Hooghly College.

Bandyopádhyáy,	Maheschandra,	... Patna College.
Basák,	Govindachandra,	... Dacca College.
Basu,	Baidyanáth,	... Kishnaghur College.
„	Priyanáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Bhattáchárya,	Jogendranáth,	... Kishnaghur College.
Bremner,	A. G.	... LaMartiniere College.
Chattopádhyáy,	Kásiswar,	... Presidency College.
„	Piyárimohan,	... Hooghly College.
„	Upendranáth,	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Apurvakrishna,	.. Ditto
„	Navinchandra,	... Ditto
„	Táráprasanna,	... Hooghly College.
Dás,	Bhairavchandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	John,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„	Nandalál,	... Presidency College.
„	Rámeswar,	... Ditto
Datta,	Aparnácharan,	... Ditto
„	Baláichand,	... Ditto
„	Kálikrishna,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Ramánáth,	... Ditto
„	Surendrakrishna,	... Presidency College.
De,	Bhaváni sankar,	... Ditto
„	Jogeschandra,	... Ditto
„	Nilmádhav,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„	Purnachandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Umeschandra,	... Presidency College.
Ghosh,	Avináschandra, No. 1,	... Ditto
„	Avináschandra, No. 2,	... Ditto
„	Birájkisan,	... Hooghly College.
„	Gopálkrishna,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Iswarchandra,	... Dacca College.
„	Rajanikánta,	... Ditto
„	Rámsákhá,	... Sanskrit College.
„	Sasimohan,	... Berhampore College.
Ghoshál,	Káliprasanna,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Saratkumár,	... Presidency College.
Gupta,	Krishnagovinda,	... Dacca College.
Harvey,	C.	... Doveton College.

Kar, Umácharan,	...	Hooghly College.
Láhuri, Jogendranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Majumdar, Baradákánta,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mallik, Lolitmádhav,	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan,	...	Patna College.
,, Devendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Haricharan,	...	Presidency College.
,, Surendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Adhanáth,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Chandrasikhar,	...	Berhampore College.
,, Durgádás,	...	Free Church Institution.
,, Govindadev,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygopál,	...	Ditto
,, Jogendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
,, Párvaticharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Priyanáth, No. 1,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Náth, Prán,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prasád, Hanumán,	...	Ditto
Pratáp, Shia,	...	Patna College.
Ráy, Kedárnáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumár,	...	Dacca College.
,, Pratápchandra,	...	Presidency College.
,, Rádhánáth,	...	Teacher.
,, Satischandra,	...	Presidency College.
Ráy, Chaudhuri, Devendrakumár,	...	Ditto
Rostan, J. B.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sandel, Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarkár, Jagatchandra,	...	Presidency College.
,, Surendranáth,	...	Ditto
,, Táraknáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sarmana, Káláchánd,	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Abhayácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Akshaykumár,	...	Hooghly College.
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Seetal, W.	...	Bishop's College.

Sinha, Madhusudan,	...	Berhampore College.
Som, Murarilál,	...	Hooghly College.
Thomson, J. F.	...	Ditto

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Adhikári, Lolitmohan,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Asduk, Golam,	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Brajanáth,	...	Serampore College.
,, Chandrakumár,	...	Ditto
,, Haranáth,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jadunáth,	...	Patna College.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Kántichandra,	...	Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	...	Ditto
,, Krishnagopál,	...	Serampore College.
,, Rámnáráyan,	...	Presidency College.
,, Surendrá,	...	Ditto
Bankavihári,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Bhar, Manikchandra,	...	Hooghly College.
Bhattácharya, Chandrakumár,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Durgádás,	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Rádhákisor,	...	Presidency College.
,, Rámdin,	...	Serampore College.
Basu, Asutosh,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Binadvihári,	...	Ditto
,, Brajanáth,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Girischandra,	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogeschandra,	...	Ditto
,, Syámácharan,	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Sámaldás,	...	Patna College.
Chandra, Benimádhav,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Chattopádhyáy, Girindranáth,	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Kisarimohan,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
,, Nrityagopál,	...	Teacher.

Chattopádhyáy, Suránáth,	... Queen's College, Benares.
„ Trailokyanáth,	... Presidency College.
„ Amritalál,	... Ditto
Chaudhuri, Bhutnáth,	... Hooghly College.
„ Chandranáth,	... Berhampore College.
„ Gyánchandra,	... Presidency College.
„ Jogendralál,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Prasannanáth,	... Berhampore College.
Christian, John,	... Dacca College.
Cones, G. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Bejaykrishna,	... Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra,	... Dacca College.
„ Harakumár,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Harischandra,	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendranath,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Baishnavcharan,	... Presidency College.
De, Brajanáth,	... Sanscrit College.
„ Ramánáth,	.. Queen's College, Benares.
„ Sahadev,	... Patna College.
Dhar, Asutosh,	... Presidency College.
Gangopádhyáy, Lálvihári,	... Ditto
Ghatak, Jogendranáth,	... Hooghly College.
„ Srikrishna,	... Berhampore College.
Gordhun,	... Ajmere School.
Gupta, Bansidhar,	... Patna College.
Jaykishan,	... Lahore College.
Jayesinghe, E.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Kanjilál, Kailaschandra,	... Kishnaghur College.
Kundu, Jadunáth,	... Berhampore College.
Maitra, Haricharan,	... Ditto
Mallik, Bankavihári,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Provodchandra,	... Presidency College.
Majumdár, Harischandra,	... Berhampore College.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra,	... Kishnaghur College.
Mitra, Akshaykumár,	... Hooghly College.
„ Biharilál,	... Presidency College.
„ Nolinináth,	... Hooghly College.
„ Rájkrishna,	... Queen's College, Benares.

Mukhopádhyáy, Atulchandra,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Avinaschandra,	... Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra,	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kártikchandra,	... Presidency College.
„ Sáradáprasád,	... Cathedral Mission College.
Nandi, Loknáth,	... Berhampore College.
„ Mahendranáth,	... Hooghly College.
Noronha-de, D. G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Páin, Nandadulál,	... Presidency College.
Pandit, Shionáráyan,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Rádhilal,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Rámkisan,	.. Delhi College.
Rámratan,	... Ajmere School.
Ráy, Brijpat,	... St. John's College, Agra.
„ Jogendranáráyan,	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Umed,	.. Christ Ch. School, Cawnpore.
Ráy, Chaudhuri, Jadavkrishna,	... Presidency College.
Sándyal, Jogendranáth,	... Ditto
Sanyál, Kesavlál,	... Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Sarkár, Dinanáth,	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Hárádhan,	... Serampore College.
„ Mahimchandra,	... Berhampore College.
Sen, Gurudás,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	... Teacher.
„ Prasannakumár,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Syámlál,	... Presidency College.
Sil, Jogendranáráyan,	... Dacca College.
Sing, Ranjit,	... Bareilly College.
Siuha, Girischandra,	... Presidency College.
„ Rámpada,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Sukul, Bhadranáth,	... Kishnaghur College.
Thomson, J. J. B.	... Hooghly College.
Tulsiram,	... Delhi College.
Weerasooria, J. C.	... Queen's College, Colombo.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

1869.

Bhattácharya, Shivnáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
Gupti, Kunjavihári,	...	Presidency College.
Náth, Harihar,	...	Patna College.
Datta, Ramánáth,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
Harvey, C.	...	Doveton College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1867.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Arunasalem, Ponnambalem,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bihárilál,	...	Hare School.
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Lálgopál,	...	Hare School.
,, Rasíkmohan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Srishchandra,	...	Hare School.
Barckley, W. C. G.	...	La Martiniere College.
Basu, Baikunthanáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Baradáprasád,	...	Howrah School.
,, Bholánáth,	...	Ditto
,, Dharmadás,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Manmathkumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Paresnáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Rájendrachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Tárinícharan,	...	Hare School.
Beg, Khodádád,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhattáchárya, Bámácháran,	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Náráyanchandra,	...	Serampore College.
Brown, W. D'Routh,	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Chattopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Ganeschandra,	...	Patna Normal School.
,, Rákháldás,	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Sajanikánta,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.

Chumpa, John,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Currie, F.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Bámandás,	...	Hare School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Hindu School.
„ Khiradchandra,	...	Ditto
Datta, Akhaykumár,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Brajamohan,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Brindábanchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Ditto
De, Brajendranath,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Devendranáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Lálvihárí,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Elston, J.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
Ghosh, Amvikácharan,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hárankrishna,	...	Hindu School.
„ Pitámvar,	...	Balasore School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Ghoshál, Tárápada,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
Gupta, Párvatísankar,	...	Hare School.
Háldár, Kisarilál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sáradakánta,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hatton, J. J.	...	Doveton College.
Hoscin, Jaffer, I.	...	Agra College.
Kár, Girischandra,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Kumár, Púrnachandra,	...	Hare School.
Lál, Biharí,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gursaran,	...	Bareilly College.
Majumdár, Kailáschandra,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Rámdurlav,	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Kunjalál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Mohendranáth,	...	Ditto
„ Sádhucharan,	...	Howrah School.
McNair, G. B.	...	La Martiniere College.
Mitra, Apurvakrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Biswambhar,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranáth, (Senior),	...	Hare School.
„ Rásvihárí,	...	Beerbhoom School.

Mountain, W. J. ... Bengal Academy.
Moses, C. O. ... St. Xavier's College.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akhaykumár, ... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Gopálchandra, ... Hindu School.
„ Harakálí, ... Agurparah C. M. Instn.
„ Haridas, ... Hare School.
„ Kálínáth, ... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kálípada, ... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kántichandra, ... Hare School.
„ Kasiswar, ... Serampore College.
„ Syámákumad, ... Hindu School.
„ Thákurdás, ... Burrisal Aided School.
„ Upendrachandra, ... Dacca College.
Munsi, Amritalál, ... Ootterparah School.
Náth, Kási, ... Delhi Collegiate School.
Pál, Jadunáth, ... Ootterparah School.
Prasád, Ajodhyá, ... Queen's College, Benares.
„ Gangá, ... Bareilly College.
„ Jwala, ... Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kási, ... Delhi Collegiate School.
Rám, Totá, ... Agra College.
Ráy, Khiradchandra, ... Hindu School.
„ Rájanináth, ... Dacca Collegiate School.
Sáhá, Jogendranáth, ... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sániál, Harischandra, ... Bogra School.
„ Sasímohan, ... Beauleah School.
Sarkár, Baikunthachandra, ... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Mohendranáth, ... Metropolitan Instn.
„ Trailakyanáth, ... L. M. S. Intsn. Bhowanipore.
Sen, Amvikácharan, ... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Battakrishna, ... Hare School.
„ Durgácharan, ... Burrisaul School.
„ Sasíbhusan, ... General Assembly's Instn.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Áchárya, Isánchandra, ... Beerbhoom School.
Adhikári, Gopálchandra, ... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.

Adhya, Amvikácharan,	...	Singarconebadla School.
Ahmed, Faiz,	...	Bareilly College.
Alá, Abdul,	...	Howrah School.
Ali, Hidár,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Anthonisz, Edwin Rowland,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bágchi, Annadáprasád,	...	Beauleah School.
Baksh, Aziz,	...	Jullunder Mission School.
,, Wázir,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Baksi, Bankavihárí,	...	Barrackpore School.
Bandyopádhyáy, Amulyachandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Baradáprasád,	...	Ilsobamondly Aided School.
,, Brajalál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,, Chandrakumár,	...	Patna Normal School.
,, Dinanáth,	...	Doveton College.
,, Giríschandra,	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Hemchandra,	...	Hare School.
,, Hirálál,	...	Patna Normal School.
,, Jayrám,	...	Midnapore School.
,, Kedárnáth,	...	Baraset School.
,, Kisarilál,	...	Konnuger School.
,, Krishnanáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Mahendranáráyan,		Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Navinchandra,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,, Narsingchandra,	...	Santipore English School.
,, Niváranchandra,	...	Scebpore Aided School.
,, Nilratan,	...	Agurparah, C. M. S. Instn.
,, Pitámvar,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saratchandra,	...	Serampore College.
,, Sivchandra,	...	Cotterparah School.
,, Sitánáth,	...	Nundon Brother's Academy.
,, Tárinidás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra,	...	Ilsobamondly Aided School.
Basák, Mahimchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Akhaykrishna,	...	Hindu School.
,, Amvikácharan,	...	Noral Aided School.
,, Atulchandra,	...	Hare School.
,, Binadvihárí,	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Bhutnáth,	...	Gupinathpore School.

Basu,	Gopálchandra,	... Hindu School.
,,	Kailáschandra,	... Ditto
,,	Káliprasanna,	... Pogose School.
,,	Kesavkumár,	.. Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Lálmohan,	... Pogose School.
,,	Rámchandra,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Ramánáth,	... Hare School.
,,	Rameschandra,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
,,	Rásvihárí,	... Burrisal School.
,,	Sivchandra,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
,,	Srínivás,	... Seal's Free College.
Baptist,	G. A.	... Patna Collegiate School.
Bhar,	Hávulál,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bhattáchárya,	Akshaykumár,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,,	Bhuvanmohan,	... South Baharoo School.
,,	Iswarchandra,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Jagabandhu,	... Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
,,	Prasannakumár,	... Digapotiah A. V. School.
,,	Rámchandra,	... Howrah School.
,,	Rásvihárí,	... Burdwan Maharajá's School.
Biswás,	Syámtáran,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Siddheswar,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bryson,	A. H.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
Chakravarti,	Bholánáth,	... Ootterparah School.
,,	Harináth,	... Boroe Seminary.
,,	Saratchandra,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Syámácharan,	... Seal's Free College.
,,	Tárákumár,	... Sanscrit College.
,,	Tejchandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Chandra,	Haricharan,	... Ditto
Chattopádhyáy,	Bámácharan,	... St. Xavier's College.
,,	Bishanchandra,	... Rungpore School.
,,	Durgádás,	... Hare School.
,,	Ganeschandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Girischandra,	... Tallygunge Ad. Mission School.
,,	Jogendrachandra,	... Cutwa School.

Chattopádhyáy,	Jogendranáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jagavandu,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Kálísankar,	... Rungpore School.
,,	Kártikchandra,	... Bancoorah School.
,,	Kártikchandra,	... Patna Normal School.
,,	Kshetranáth,	... Konnugger School.
,,	Mahendralál,	... Howrah School.
,,	Nírmalchandra,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Sasíbhushan,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,,	Srínáth,	... Nizamut School.
Chaudhuri,	Akrurchandra,	... Chittagong School.
,,	Banwárilál,	... Beerbhoom School.
,,	Brajanáth,	.. General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Madhusudan,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Matilál,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Umeschandra,	... Bancoorah School.
Christian, W.		... Doveton College.
Cuylenburg,	Charles Theodore Van,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Dás,	Bhagavánchandra,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Biswámbhar,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
,,	Durgáprasanna,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Dwáriká,	... Bareilly College.
,,	Girischandra,	... Beerbhoom School.
,,	Gostavihárí,	... Hooghly Branch School.
,,	Hridaychandra,	... Ditto
,,	Iswarchandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kálimohan,	... Pogose School.
,,	Luchman,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
,,	Mádhu,	... Agra College.
,,	Mahendralál,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Narsing,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
,,	Narsing,	... Peshawar Mission School.
,,	Parmeswari,	... Fyzabad School.
,,	Rájkumár,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
,,	Ramákánta,	... Gowhatty School.
,,	Saratchandra, I.	... Chittagong School.
,,	Syámchánd,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.

Dás, Súryyanáráyan,	...	Hindu School.
Dán, Bihárílál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gopálkrishna,	...	Rungpore School.
Datta, Amvikácharan,	...	Jessore School.
„ Bhaváni,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Chandranáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendralál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Megnáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Pránkrishna,	...	Singarkone Badla School.
„ Satyacharan,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Upendrachandra,	...	Cuttack School.
De, Chunilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Jogendranáth,	...	Hindu School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Ramánáth,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna,	...	Hindu School.
Dayál, Bágeswari,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Din,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Parmeswari,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Din, Fakhral,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
D'Silva, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dubern, G.	...	Ditto
Durand, V. C.	...	Ditto
Frost, C. D.	...	La Martiniere College.
Gángopádhyáy, Apurvakumár,	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Haramohan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Ghosh, Asminikumár,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Brajendrachandra,	...	Kandee A. S. School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Midnapore School.
„ Hemchandra,	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Jádumani,	...	Cuttack School.
„ Kánáilál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Lálvihári,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Madhusudan,	...	Serampore Collegiate School.

Ghosh,	Mahimchandra,	... Bogra School.
„	Mathuránáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Priyanáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Rájkisan,	... Hare School.
„	Sasíbhushan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„	Sasíbhushan,	... Seebpore Aided School.
„	Sátkari,	... Serampore College.
„	Umeschandra,	... Hooghly Branch School.
„	Upendranáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
Gopál,	Madan,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
Guha,	Anáthvandhu,	... Mymensing School.
„	Prasannakumár,	... Gregory's School.
Gupta,	Chandrakumár,	... Ootterparah School.
„	Chandranáráyan,	... Gya School.
„	Dwárikánáth,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„	Isánchandra,	... Pogose School.
„	Jaharilál,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Krishnachandra,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„	Pratápchandra,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„	Rájnáráyan,	... Gya School.
Házrá,	Amvikácharan,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
Ibrahim,	Syed,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Imam,	Imdad,	... Bhagulpore School.
Jeremy,	Lazarus,	... Teacher.
Kár,	Syámácharan,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Keyt,	Charles Edward,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Khetri,	Devakinandan,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Koár,	Rájendralál,	... Goopeenáthpore School.
„	Sasíbhushan,	... Taltollah Preparatory School.
Kuch,	Navakrishna,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kundu,	Chandrakumár,	... Howrah School.
„	Nandalál,	... Metropolitan School.
Láhá,	Rámchandra,	... Hindu School.
„	Rishikes,	... Ditto
Lál,	Bánkai,	.. Hume's High School, Etawah.
„	Bihárí,	... Bareilly College.

Lál, Bihárí,	... Lahore Zillah School.
„ Giridhári,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Jai,	... Bareilly College.
„ Lachman,	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sádhi,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
„ Sohan,	... Bareilly College.
Lambert, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Latif, Abdul,	... Calcutta Mudressa.
Lynch, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Majumdár, Binadvihári,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinvihári,	... Hare School.
„ Govindanáth,	... Beauleah School.
„ Gurudás,	... Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Kamalchandra,	... Shumboonath's School, Chatmore.
Mal, Jahari,	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Málik, Abdul,	... Calcutta Mudressa.
Mallik, Baistavcharan,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Malla, Nikunjávihárí,	... Cutwa School.
Mandal, Pránkrishna,	... Bancoorah School.
Mendes, T. A.	... Bengal Academy.
Mirza, Mahamad, A.	... Teacher.
Misri, Bihárilal,	... Burdwan Mahárája's School.
Mitra, Annadáprasád,	... Hare School.
„ Avináschandra,	... L. M. S. Instn., Burdwan.
„ Bhagavatícharan,	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Bihárilál,	... Myapore School.
„ Gopálchandra,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gnanendranáth,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Hirálál,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranáth, (Junior,)	... Hare School.
„ Jogendranáth,	... Horinavi A. S. School.
„ Jogeschandra,	... Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Kedáreshwar,	... Beauleah School.
„ Kedárnáth,	... Midnapore School.
„ Matilál,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Púrnachandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.

Mitra,	Sasíbhushan,	... Hare School.
,,	Umeschandra,	... Beaulcah School.
Moore,	G. F.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
Mukhopádhyáy,	Aghorchandra,	... Bhastara School.
,,	Asutosh,	... Beaulcah School.
,,	Bholánáth,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,,	Biseswar,	... Ditto
,,	Chandrakánta,	... Burrisaul School.
,,	Chandrakumár,	... Howrah School.
,,	Dakhináranjan,	... Paikparah School.
,,	Dúrgádás,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
,,	Dwárikánáth,	... Balasore School.
,,	Girindranáth,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Gopálchandra,	... Taltollah Preparatory School.
,,	Háránchandra,	... Howrah School.
,,	Hemchandra,	... Bagnapara School.
,,	Jogeswar,	... Taltollah Preparatory School.
,,	Kálídás,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Kálikánanda,	... Howrah School.
,,	Kedárnáth,	... Metropolitian Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kshetranáth,	.. Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Mahendranáth,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
,,	Nanigopál,	... Hooghly Branch School.
,,	Piyárilál,	... Hare School.
,,	Rámlál,	... Culna Free Church Br. School.
,,	Rámpada,	... Beersingha A. S. School.
,,	Súryyakumár,	... Hooghly Branch School.
,,	Srígopál,	... Ditto
,,	Saratchandra,	... Monghyr School.
,,	Umeschandra,	... Sanscrit College.
Nág,	Haricharan,	... Hindu School.
,,	Kedárnáth,	... Bhastara School.
,,	Krishnalál,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Náhá,	Anangamohan,	... Pogose School.
Nandi,	Beáchárám,	... Hooghly Branch School.
,,	E.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Kártikchandra,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

Náráyan,	Hriday,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„	Har,	... Ajmere School.
„	Lachmi,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Náth,	Bhola, Lálá,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Gopi,	... Fyzabad School.
„	Harihar, Pandit,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„	Kási,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
„	Pirthi, Pandit,	... Lahore Zillah School.
„	Raghu,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Niogi,	Rajanikánta,	... Dinagepore School.
Otto,	F.	... St. Xavier's College.
Pál,	Bholánáth,	... Oriental Seminary.
„	Chandramádhav,	... Bangla Bazar School.
„	Haricharan,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
Panabokke,	Tikiri Banda,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Parmánand,		... Patna Normal School.
Patranavish,	Báneswar,	... Mymensing School.
Páthak,	Lálvihári,	.. Bally Seminary.
Pereira,	Charles Stephen,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Prashád,	Mádhu, Lálá,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„	Ram,	... St. John's College, Agra.
Rahman,	Faizur,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
„	Fazlur Khán,	.. Ditto
Rajak,	Bankavihári,	... Beerbhoom School.
Rakshit,	Govindakisar,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Rám,	Atmá,	... Umritsar Collegiate School.
„	Savá,	... Agra College.
Rámchandra,	Kásináth, D.	... Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
Ráo,	Basant,	... Bareilly College.
Rauf,	Mohámmad Abdur,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ráy,	Bangachandra,	... Banglabazar School.
„	Bhujangabhushan,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
„	Chandranáth,	... Konnugur School.
„	Devendranáráyan,	... Hindu School.
„	Durgásundar,	... Pubna School.
„	Gangádás,	... Burrisaul School.
„	Giríschandra,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Gnánendrakumár,	... Metropolitan Institution.

Ráy,	Harendranáráyan,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Jagatchandra,	... BerhamporeCollegiate School.
,,	Nibáranchandra,	... Ditto
,,	Navinchandra,	... Beerbhoom School.
,,	Parmeshwár,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Púrnachandra,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Purnachandra,	... Pogose School.
,,	Sáradáprasanna,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Satyácharan,	... Sanscrit College.
,,	Suryyakánta,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,,	Sámáprasanna,	... Gossydurgapore A. V. School.
,,	Udaychandra,	... Mymensing School.
Richards,	J. H.	... Doveton College.
Sándel,	Thákurdás,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Sántrá,	Chandicharan,	... Howrah School. [School.
Sarvadhikári,	Upendrakumár,	... Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S.
Sen,	Anandachandra,	... Pogose School. [School.
,,	Bihárilál,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free
,,	Dinavandhu,	... Pogose School.
,,	Govindalál,	... Hare School.
,,	Gurudás,	... Mymensing School.
,,	Harischandra,	... Cuttack School.
,,	Kánáilál,	... Hare School.
,,	Maheschandra,	... Beauleah School.
,,	Prasannakumár,	... Pogose School.
,,	Rameschandra,	... Rungpore School.
,,	Ratneswar,	... Pogose School.
,,	Syámácharan,	... Burrisaul School.
,,	Tárácharan,	... Queen's School, Chittagong.
,,	Tárinícharan,	... Intally Institution.
,,	Umánáth,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Sankar,	Kirpá,	... Victoria College, Agra.
,,	Kirpá,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarkár,	Bámandás,	... Bhagulpore School.
,,	Binadvihárí,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,,	Girischandra,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,,	Haricharan,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
,,	Jádavkrishna,	... Shambazar Preparatory School.

Sarkár, Jadunáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Kálikinkar,	...	Jerat School.
,, Krishnadhan,	...	Serampore College.
,, Tarinícharan,	...	Pubna School.
Sarmá, Luchmíchandra,	...	Gowhatty School.
Sengupta, Kálídás,	...	Beerbhoom School.
Senewiratne, Alexander DeAlwis,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Shá, Bipinvihárí,	...	Serampore College.
Sháin, Kedárnáth,	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Instn.
Simmons, H. L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sing, Gokulvihárí,	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Iswárprasád,	...	Hare School.
,, Jáwáhir,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Kásináth,	...	Ditto
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Howrah School.
,, Matilál,	...	Metroplitan Institution.
,, Navagopál,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,, Nikunjavihárí,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Omráo,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
,, Sáligrám,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sasíbhushan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Solomons, Philip Francis,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Súr, Hemchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Syámjus,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Tagore, Navinmádhav,	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Whyte, Robert,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Alí, Hosen,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
,, Karámat,	...	Chittagong School.
,, Shákáwat,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Ámed, Siddik,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
,, Támizuddin,	...	Jehanabad School.
,, Jogeswar,	...	Salkea Aided School.

Bágchi,	Lolitmohan,	... Beauleah School.
„	Táraknáth,	... Gregory's School.
Bájpái,	Basantalál,	... Kandee A. S. School.
Bálgovind,		... Queen's College, Benares.
Banda,	Palipana Tekire,	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Bandyopádhyáy,	Chandrakumár,	... Hare School.
„	Chandrakumár,	... Hetumpore School.
„	Devendranáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Gopálchandra,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Haricharan,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„	Harinath,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„	Kunjavihári,	... Teacher.
„	Navinkrishna,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„	Rájkumár,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„	Rámchandra,	... Sarun School.
„	Rámlál,	... Barrackpore School.
„	Rámsaran,	... Kalighat Hindu Academy.
„	Srischandra,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Barál,	Púrnachand,	... Hindu School.
Basák,	Jogeshchandra,	... Medical College.
„	Pramathanáth,	... Hindu School.
„	Rádhikámohan,	... Pogose School.
Basu,	Avináschandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Banwárilál,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„	Chandrakumár,	... Noral School.
„	Díndayál,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Gnanadásankar,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Gopálchandra,	... Free Church Mission School, Sonatigri.
„	Kshetramohan,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
„	Maheschandra,	... Jehanabad School.
„	Nilmádhav,	... Jugguthulubpore School.
„	Navadipchandra,	... Dushghura School.
„	Pravod,	... Kalighat Hindu Academy.
„	Sivkrishna,	... Teacher.
„	Siddheswar,	... Hooghly Branch School.
„	Tárinicharan,	... Chittagong School.
Beliál,	Hirálál,	... Kulingram School.

Bhávrá, Gangárám,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Bhattáchárya, Durgásankar,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Salkea Aided School.
„ Kálicharan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Serampore College.
„ Nilmádhav,	...	Nizamut School, Moorsheda-bad.
„ Rájkumár,	...	Konnugur School.
„ Rámnáth,	...	Sanscrit College.
„ Sripati,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Biswás, Jadunáth,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Kártikáya,	...	Jehanabad School.
„ Nityagopál,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Campagnac, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
Chakravarti, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Bishnucharan,	...	Burrisal School.
„ Chandranáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Girischandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
„ Rajanikánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Rasikranjan,	...	Tagoria Aided School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasikumár,	...	Pogose School.
Chánd, Nimái,	...	Ajmere School.
Chandra, Brajendrakumár,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Goviulál,	...	Hindu School.
Chandra, Kshetra,	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Chandhuri, Chandicharan,	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
„ Kálidás,	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Khíradnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
Chattopádhyáy, Anukulchandra,	...	Indian Free School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Santipore English School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.

Chattopádhyáy,	Giríschandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Giríschandra,	... Gya School.
,,	Jogeswar,	... Bancoorah School.
,,	Jagannáth,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Kálídás,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Kálináth,	... Burrisal School.
,,	Kálípada,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Kedárnáth,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,,	Navakumár,	... Boroe Seminary.
,,	Nilmádhav,	... South Baharoo School.
,,	Nimáichandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Ramánáth,	... Tallygunge Mission School.
,,	Sáradaprasad,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,,	Tárinícharan,	... Kandee A. S. School.
,,	Umeschandra,	... Burdwan Maharajá's School.
Christian, A.		... Dacca Collegiate School.
Corbet, R.		... St Xavier's College.
Dás, Amvikácharan,		... Sanscrit College.
,, Atra,		... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
,, Kamalkrishna,		... Barrackpore School.
,, Khiradchandra,		... Chittagong School.
,, Madanmohan,		... Meerahya School at Putteah.
,, Nandalál,		... Hare School.
,, Párvatíkumár,		... Burrisaul School.
,, Piáricharan,		... Sylhet Mission School.
,, Práukumár,		... Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Púrnachandra,		... Konnuger School.
,, Purusottam,		.. St. John's College, Agra.
,, Rámkamal,		... Queen's School, Chittagong.
,, Rámkrishna,		... Santipore English School.
,, Sivchandra,		.. Cossipore School.
,, Sivkrishna,		... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Sivkrishna,		... Bansbaria Free Church Mission School.
,, Trailokyanáth,		... Maldah School.
,, Durgádás,		... Cutwa School.
,, Dwárikánáth,		... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Jánakínáth,		... Tagoria A. V. School.

Dás, Kailáschandra,	... Mymensing School.
,, Mángovinda,	.. Chuckdiggy School.
,, Nalinákhya,	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Pránkrishna,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Ratneswar,	... Burdwan Preparatory School
,, Sasíbhushan,	... Santipore English School.
Datta, Adyánáth,	... Sylhet Mission School.
,, Bhaváníkánta,	... Teacher.
,, Bhagavanprasád,	... Cuttack School.
,, Bipinvihárí,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
David, J.	... L. M. S. Instn. Mirzapore.
De, Bhútnáth,	.. Hindu School.
,, Ganeschandra,	... Serampore College.
,, Mathuránáth,	... Sylhet Mission School.
DeLivera, Ernest Simon Edwin,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Dev, Amvikácharan,	... Jessore School.
,, Haranáth,	... Pogose School.
,, Jagatchandra,	... Sylhet Mission School.
,, Jogeschandra,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Dhar, Gokulkrishna,	... Teacher.
Dayál, Bageswari,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Dissanayeke, David Alexander,	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Fernando, Solomon,	... Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Avináschandra,	... Syedpore Aided School.
,, Gopálchandra,	... South Baharoo School.
,, Sasikumar,	... Gregory's School.
Ghatak, Asutosh,	... Chinsurah Free Church Intsn.
Ghose, Dinanath,	... Baraset School.
,, Jagatballabh,	... Burdwan Preparatory School.
,, Kálíprasanna,	... Hare School.
,, Kshetramohan,	... Cawnpore School
,, Púrnachandra,	... L. M. S Instn Bhowanipore.
,, Priyanáth,	... Barrackpore School.
,, Rájkrishna,	... Useful Arts School.
,, Saratchandra (Senior),	... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Tárinícharan,	... Bhagulpore School.
,, Umeschandra,	... Sulkea Aided School.
Gopál, Nand,	... Goojrat School.

Goswámi, Brajalál,	... Bullagur School.
,, Srínáth,	.. Berhampore Collegiate School.
Guha, Basantakumár,	... Burrisal School.
Gupta, Ghanesyám,	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Prasannakumár,	... Pogose School.
,, Táráprasanna Dás,	... Intally Institution.
Háldár, Narasingha,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Nandalál,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Hosen, Jáfár II	... Agra College.
,, Mahammed Avdul,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Moshaheb,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Indra, Sámcharan,	... Santipore English School.
Jha, Suryyamaní,	... Bhagulpore School.
Kar, Sáradámohan,	... Sylhet Mission School.
Karmakár, Dwárikánath,	... Nizamut School.
Khan, Ayaz,	... St. John's College, Agra.
,, Mogal,	... Goojrat School.
,, Navagopál,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Khetri, Chhunnálál, I.	... Queen's College, Benares.
,, Gájjumal,	... Ditto
Kisan, Rádhá,	... Agra College.
Kumár, Bipinkrishna,	... Ootterparah School.
,, Jogendranáth,	... Intally Institution.
,, Rájendranáth,	... Sanskrit College.
Lackersteen, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
Láhiri, Mahendranáth,	... Buranunger Hindu School.
Lál, Anandi,	... Ajmere School.
,, Bhuan,	... Patna Normal School.
,, Chhunna, II.	.. Queen's College, Benares.
,, Dhunna,	... Maharaja's School, Jeypore.
,, Kisari,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
,, Kunjvihári,	... Ditto
,, Mithun,	... Bareilly College.
,, Mohan,	... Agra College.
,, Rám,	... St. John's College, Agra.
,, Rámbhaja,	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Syám,	... Agra College.

Mahommed, Ali,	... Fyzabad School.
Majumdar, Annadáprasád,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Baikunthanáth,	... Pubna School.
„ Girindranáráyan,	... Howrah School.
„ Kailáschandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prabodhchandra,	... Hare School.
Mal, Ságar,	... Jullunder Mission School.
Mallik, Devendranáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendrachandra,	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kánáilál,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sibhari,	... Mozufferpore School.
Meiselbach, R. L. B.	... Doveton College.
Minos, P. J.	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Mir, Syed,	... Jullunder Mission School.
Misri, Hitlál,	... Lahore Mission School.
Mitra, Amvikácharan,	... Howrah School.
„ Anádicharan,	... Patna Normal School.
„ Brindávanchandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranáth,	... Jonye Training School.
„ Prándháran,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanáth,	... Normal School.
„ Rájrákhál,	... Hindu School.
„ Sasibhushan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Sasíbhushan,	... Jessore School.
„ Trigunácharan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Umeschandra,	... Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Moreino, B.	... Chittagong School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Akhaykumár, II.	... Jonye Training School.
„ Ahinchandra,	... Hindu School.
„ Bhutnáth,	... Hurish School, Sorsuna.
„ Baradáprasád,	... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Bholánáth,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Devendranáth,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jáhnavicharan,	... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Jogendrachandra,	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jogendranáth,	... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Jagadiswar,	... Purulia School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Káilászchandra, ... Barrackpore School.
„ Kálíkrishna, ... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Karunásindhu, ... Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Kedárnáth, ... Umballa Mission School.
„ Kirtivás, ... Gungadosspore School.
„ Mahendralál, ... Bullagur School.
„ Mahendranáth, ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalál, ... Free Church Instn. Nagpore.
„ Nivaranchandra, ... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Nilmani, ... Oriental Seminary.
„ Rádhikáprasád, ... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Rajanikánta, ... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Rájkumár, ... Howrah School.
„ Rákháldás, ... Oriental Seminary.
„ Rákháldás, ... Jonye Training School.
„ Sáradácharan, ... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Trigunánáth, ... Chinsurah Hindu School.
Munshi, Akshaykumár Datta, ... Metropolitan Institution.
Murphy, T. ... St. Xavier's College.
Nág, Náráyanchandra, ... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rádháraman, ... Hindu School.
„ Sitánáth, ... Banglabazar School.
Nágar, Makundarám, ... Queen's College, Benares.
Nandi, Chandranáth, ... Jugguthbulubpore School.
„ Rákháldás, ... Hooghly Branch School.
Náráyan, Indar, Pandit, ... Agra College.
„ Siv, ... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Narsing, ... Joynarain's College, Benares.
Náth, Bholánáth, ... Allyghur School.
„ Jagan, Pandit, ... Agra College.
„ Jwála, ... St. John's College, Agra.
„ Kedárnáth, ... Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sambhu, ... Teacher.
„ Syám, ... Delhi Collegiate School
Niogy, Sáradáprasád, ... Maldah School.
Nolan, Johan Talbot, ... St. Thomas' College, Colombo
Osmond, J. P. ... St. John's College, Agra.
Pál, Kálíprasanna, ... Noakhally School.

Pál, Rámlál,	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Barrackpore School.
Pálit, Umeschandra,	...	Bancoorah School.
Pandit, Krishnáráo,	...	Saugor School.
„ Rámbhán,	...	Ditto
Parámánik, Bipinvihári,	...	Santipore English School.
Prasád, Janki,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Joti,	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
„ Látta,	...	Bareilly College.
„ Sivagovinda,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Thákur,	...	Ditto
Price, J. R. G.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Rám, Bhagat,	...	C. M. School, Umritsar.
„ Daulat,	...	Goojrat School.
„ Kánshi,	...	Goojranwalla School.
„ Kirpa,	...	Umritsar Collegiate School.
„ Moluk,	...	Lahore Mission School.
„ Moni,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Tulsi,	...	Bareilly College.
Ráy, Amvikácharan,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Asutosh,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Benimádhav,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Dakhinápada,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Fakirchandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Gaurlál,	...	Bauleah School.
„ Harasunder,	...	Pubna School.
„ Haridás,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Harinárayan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kálíprasanna,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnanárayan,	...	Gregory's School.
„ Nilratan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Párvatícharan,	...	Howrah School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Burdwan Preparatory School.
„ Prasannanáth,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Rasiklál,	...	Beerbhoom School.

Ráy, Sivchandra,	...	Midnapore Local Mission Sch.
„ Syámmádhav,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ráychaudhuri, Rájendrakumár,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Durgákánta,	...	Jessore School.
„ Jogendrakumár,	...	Barripore Aided School.
„ Rajanímohan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Rebello, P. T.	...	Bengal Academy.
Sáhá, Kalícharan,	...	Serampore College.
„ Pránnáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sáhay, Bajrangi,	...	Bhagulpore School.
Sáhzádá,	...	Lahore Mission School.
Sándel, Anandagopál,	...	Santipore English School.
Sarkár, Hemchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnalál,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Srínáth,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Intally Institution.
„ Umeschandra,	...	Burdwan Maháraja's School.
Seu, Chandra, Kisar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Isánchandra,	...	Ditto
„ Isánchandra,	...	Sylhet Mission School.
„ Jaharlál,	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogeshwar,	...	Pogose School.
„ Krishnaprasanna,	...	Jessore School.
„ Korunáchandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Navinchandra,	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Piárimohan,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Tagoria School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramajay,	...	Dinagepore School.
„ Ráicharan,	...	Intally Institution.
Sil, Girischandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sing, Bháo,	...	C. M. School, Allahabad.
„ Bhoray,	...	Teacher.

Sing, Harnám,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
,, Jithá,	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Liná,	...	Umritsur Collegiate School.
,, Purusottam,	...	Bhagulpore School.
,, Prem,	...	C. M. School, Umritsur.
,, Parmeswár,	...	Sarun School.
,, Rádhikáprasád,	...	Kandi A. S. School.
,, Sundar,	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
,, Upendrachandra,	...	Bhastara School.
Sinha, Baldeo,	...	Private Student.
Snái, Krishnachandra,		Hindu School.
Som, Beninath,	...	Jessore School.
Somdat,	...	Rewaree School.
Speldewínde, Francis Adolphus,	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tillekeratne, James Nicholas,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Ursbud, Mahammad,	...	Bhagulpore School.

1868.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Aich, Rádákánta,	...	Hare School.
Amed, Wuzir,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Báhádur, Brij,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bidhubhushan,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Gopálchandra,	...	Howrah School.
,, Gopikisan,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kálícharan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Kedárnáth,	...	Hindu School.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Mathuránáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Niváranchandra,	.	Konnugger School.
,, Rámtáran,	...	Colingah Branch School.
,, Srinárayan,	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Táradás,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Baruá, Bhivirám,	...	Gowhatty School.
Basák, Sambhunáth,	...	Hindu School.

Basu, Akshaykumár,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Annadácharan,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Annadáprasád,	...	Hare School.
,, Baradádás,	...	Konnugger School.
,, Bishnupada,	...	Bagnan Aided School.
,, Kedárnáth,	...	Barripore School.
,, Lulitkumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mahimchandra,	...	Khaja Abdool Gunny's Free School.
,, Prándhan,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
Batavyal, Umeschandra,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Bedford, C. W. H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow
Biswas, Asutosh,	..	Hare School.
Chakravarti, Dwárikánath,	...	Konnugger School.
Chattopádhyáy, Bávuram,	...	Hare School.
,, Gopálchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,, Gopálchandra,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Makshadáprasád,	.	Serampore College.
,, Nisikánta,	...	Pogose School.
,, Pramathnáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
Chaudhuri, Kirtichandra,	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Manmathnáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Srikumár,	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Dás, Badri,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Bipinvihári,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kshetramohan,	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Sidheswar,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Devendranáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Mymensingh School.
,, Rájendramohan,	...	Pogose School.
,, Surendrakumár,	...	Hare School.
De, Gajendranáth,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Nrisinhadás,	...	Hare School.
Dhar, Brindávanchandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
D'Rozario, F. M., Junior,	...	Serampore College.
Dyál, Shio,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Gangopádhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	General Assembly's Instn.

Ghoshal, Agharnáth,	...	Private Student.
Ghosh, Akshaykumár,	...	Hindu School.
„ Annadáprasád,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
„ Nivárankumár,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„ Rádháraman,	...	Hare School.
„ Rádhikáprasád,	...	Doveton College.
Gomez, A. H.	...	Bengal Academy.
Guha, Sáradáprasanna,	...	Burrisaul School.
Gupta, Anandakánta,	...	Pogose School.
„ Mahimáchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Matilál,	...	Ditto
„ Nandalál,	...	Mymensing School.
Háldár, Gaurchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Madanmohan,	..	Hindu School.
James, C. A.	...	Doveton College.
Kundu, Haripada,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Láhá, Amarchánd,	...	Pogose School.
Lal. Bishun,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Manahar,	...	Fyzabad School.
„ Mudári,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Lálsing,	...	Rungpore School. [now.
Lilley, Abraham,	...	La Martiniere College, Luck-
Mahmud,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Maitra, Sasicharan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Majumdár, Bhupálkrishna,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mal, Bavu,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Mallik, Manmathchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Mánná, Kailáschandra,	...	Hare School.
Matilál,	...	Bhangulpore School.
Mazhar Imam, Syed,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Milne, W. P.	...	Doveton College.
Misri, Badrináráyan,	...	Fyzabad School.
Mitra, Atulvihari,	...	Howrah School.
„ Binadvihári,	...	Hindu School.
„ Girindranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Govindachandra,	...	Sarun School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Hindu School.

Mitra, Niváranchandra,	...	Barripore School.
„ Umácharan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohamed Mahmud, Syed	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
„ Apinchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Bipinvihári,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Rájkishna,	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Sanskrit College.
Murray, Edward,	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Nág, Baradácharan,	...	Hindu School.
Náth, Baij,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Biswambhar,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Niogi, Basantákumár,	...	Bancoorah School.
Páin, Amritalál,	...	Howrah School.
Pál, Hirálál,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Howrah School.
Pandit, Pránnáth,	...	Hare School.
Rakshit, Brajamohan,	...	Ditto
Rámnáth,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ráná, Birchánd,	...	Hare School.
Ráy, Bijaykisan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Chandramohan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Gangánáráyan,	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gnánendralál,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Gopálchandra,	...	Hindu School.
„ Harendranáráyan,	...	Bograh School.
„ Isaac Paramanand,	...	Serampore College.
„ Krishnaprasád,	...	Bograh School.
„ Nandakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rees, J. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rollo, J. T.	...	Teacher.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra,	...	Hindu School.
Saháy, Básdev,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Sajiwanlál,	...	Bhaugulpore School.
Samájpati, Gopálchandra,	...	Sanskrit College.
Sankar, Gauri,	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.

Sányál, Panchánan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Sarkár, Mahendranáth,	...	Garden Reach A. V. School.
,, Nityagopál,	...	Hare School.
,, Sidheswar,	...	Hindu School.
Sen, Asutosh,	...	Ditto
,, Bankavihári,	...	Cossipore Aided School.
,, Basantakumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Girischandra,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Instu.
,, Rájkumár,	...	Mymensingh School.
Sinha, Banaárilál,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sur, Annadaprasád,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Swinden, J. R.	...	Doveton College.
Thomas, S.	...	C. M. School, Meerut.
Vialls, W. C.	...	La Martiniere, College.
Wyatt, C. J.	...	Doveton College.
Young, William,	...	Teacher.
Yusuffoozzaman, S. M.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Zahir-uddin,	...	Ditto

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdullá,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ahmed, Monir-uddin,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Shek Nesar,	...	Gowhatty School.
,, Seraj-ul-nddin,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Aikhát, Saradákumar,	...	Bancoorah School.
Ali, Abbás Khan,	...	Colingah Branch School.
,, Aga Mir Ikram,	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
,, Bahádur Khan,	...	Beauleah School.
,, Irsad,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School
,, Mahámmad,	...	Fyzabad School.
,, Qasim,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
,, Sujat,	...	Bhaugulpore School.
,, Syed,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Syed Nuzzar,	...	Ditto
Bágchi, Kailáschandra,	...	Beauleah School.

Baksh, Rahiman,	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Bandyopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	Hare School.
,, Bhavanáth,	...	Kandee School.
,, Bijayanrisinha,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
,, Binadvihári,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Brajapati,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Dharanidhar,	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Girijásankar,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Harischandra,	...	Jessore School.
,, Jadunáth,	...	Hindu School.
,, Jadunáth,	...	Howrah School.
,, Krishnachandra,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Kshetranáth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Piyárilál,	...	Konnugger School.
,, Purnachandra,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Rádhikáprasád,	...	Koochiakole Rajgram School.
,, Rajanináth,	...	Gregory's School, Dacca.
,, Rájendranath,	...	Santipore School.
,, Rámgopál,	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
,, Sasibhushan,	...	Howrah School.
,, Satischandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Srináth,	...	Ula School.
,, Tarinícharan,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Tinkari,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Trailokyanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Upendranáth,	...	Serampore College.
Baruá, Jagannáth,	...	Sibsagor School.
Basák, Bihárilál,	...	Hare School.
,, Goshtavihari,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
,, Rámkumár,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Basu, Apurvakisan,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
,, Asutosh,	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Baikunthanáth,	...	Hindu School.
,, Baláichand,	...	Ditto
,, Binaykrishna,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bipinvihari,	...	Christ Ch. School, Canwpore.
,, Brajanáth,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.

Basu,	Brindávanchandra,	... Chittagong School.
,,	Chandrakumár,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
,,	Cháruchandra,	... Konnugger School.
,,	Devendranáth,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
,,	Heramvachandrá,	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Jogneswar,	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Kailáschandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Kedárnáth,	... Harinavi A. S. School.
,,	Khiradáprasád,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
,,	Krishnachandra,	... Jonye Training School.
,,	Madhusudan,	... Paikparah School.
,,	Mahimchandra,	... Pogose School.
,,	Navinkrishna,	... General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Saratchandra,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Syámlál,	... Hare School.
Beg,	Mirza Ruffeecooddin,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Bhanja,	Iswarchandra,	... Teacher.
,,	Sasibhushan,	... Midnapore School.
Bhattachárya,	Baikunthanáth,	... General Assembly's Institution.
,,	Bhagavaticharan,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,,	Devendranáth,	... Tallygunge Mission School.
,,	Mádhavchandra,	... Baraset School.
,,	Mahánanda,	... Howrah School.
,,	Makundachandra,	... Sumbunath'sSchool atChatmore
,,	Nagendranáth,	... Howrah School.
Bhumik,	Harachandra,	... Beauleah School.
Biswas,	Ásutosh,	... Garden Reach School.
,,	Maheschandra,	... Sanskrit College.
,,	Prankrishna,	... Dusghurah School.
Chakravarti,	Banamáli,	... Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Dinanáth,	... Bhastarah School.
,,	Durgánáth,	... Beauleah School.
,,	Jadugopál,	... Barrapore School.
,,	Káláchánd,	... Jehanabad School.
,,	Madhusudan,	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,,	Priyanáth,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
,,	Rajanikánta,	... Burrisaul School.
,,	Umácharan,	... Kallyparah School.

Chánd Mal,	...	Oonao Government School.
Chandra, Káliprasanna,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chatterjea, Saratchandra,	...	Bishop's College.
Chattopádhyáy, Benimádhav,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
,, Bhujendrabhushan,		Hindu School.
,, Chandrakánta,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Gopalchandra,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Háránchandra,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Háránchandra,	...	Serampore College.
,, Jogendralál,	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogendranáth,	...	Gobardangah School.
,, Jogendranáth,	...	Patna Normal School.
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Ditto
,, Kálikamal,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Cuttack School
,, Kedarnáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
,, Krishnalal,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Náráyanchandra,	...	Sibpore School.
,, Párvaticharan,	...	Maldah School.
,, Pasupatináth,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
,, Rákhálchandra,	...	Teacher.
,, Rámlál,	...	Midnapore School.
,, Rámnáráyan,	...	Teacher.
,, Sadánanda,	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
,, Srikrishna,	...	Gossydurgapore School.
,, Táraknáth,	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
Chaudhuri, Avináschandra,	..	Andool School.
,, Govindachandra,	...	Commillah School.
,, Madhusudan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Navinchandra,	...	Doveton College.
Chitty, G. C. Casie,	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Cowasjee, Hormusjee,	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Akshaykumár,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
,, Balináráyan,	...	Gowhatty School.
,, Banaarilál,	...	Hindu School.
,, Benimádhav,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Bihárilál,	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Institution.

Dás,	Dinanáth,	... Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„	Dulálchandra,	... Sylhet Mission School.
„	Durlabhchandra,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
„	Haricharan,	... Cachar School.
„	Harischandra,	... Bancoorah School.
„	Iswarchandra,	... Sulkea School.
„	Jagatchandra,	... Queen's School, Chittagong.
„	Jogendranáth,	... Calcutta Free Ch. Institution.
„	Krishnadhan,	... Bhagulpore School.
„	Krishnalál,	Paikparah School.
„	Nandalál,	... Bancoorah School.
„	Phanindra Rámánuj,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
„	Phatikchandra,	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„	Prahládchandra,	... Nizamut School.
„	Priya,	... Victoria College, Agra.
„	Purusottam,	... Queen's College, Benares.
„	Saratchandra,	... Mymensingh School.
„	Saratchandra,	... Chittagong School.
„	Sasibhushan,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Sitánáth,	... Hindu School.
„	Syámácharan,	... Behala Mission School.
„	Umeschandra,	... Koochiakole Rajgram School.
Datta,	Arunchandra,	... Howrah School.
„	Baikunthajivan,	... Bangla Bazar Branch School.
„	Chandrabhushan,	.. Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„	Devendranáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Ganeschandra,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free ... School.
„	Girischandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Gopichánd,	... Pogose School.
„	Harináth,	... Useful Arts School.
„	Jogeschandra,	... Pogose School.
„	Kedárnáth,	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Kshetramohan,	.. Boroe Seminary.
„	Kshetranáth,	... Seal's Free College.
„	Kunjavihári,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„	Nandalál,	... Howrah School.
„	Navinchandra,	... General Assembly's Institution.
„	Nivárunchandra,	... Ditto

Datta, Rásvihári,	... Cossipore School.
,, Rupnáth,	... Patna Collegiate School.
,, Umeschandra,	... Sylhet Mission School.
,, Upendrachandra,	... Pogose School.
De, Bháratchandra,	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Govindachandra,	... Ditto
,, Mákhanlál,	... Oriental Seminary.
,, Nandalál,	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Nandalál,	... Doveton College.
,, Rámchandra,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Deviprasád,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Dhar, Murli,	... Patna Normal School.
Din, Diokáli,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
Dyal, Girija,	... Fyzabad School.
,, Jay,	... Oonao Government School.
,, Ram,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
,, Simbhu,	... Jullundur Mission School.
,, Siv,	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Edwards, S. G.	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
Edwards, S. G.	... St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Elliot, Joseph,	... Teacher.
Faithful, G	... Doveton College.
Fuzl Rasul,	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gangopádhyáy, Gurucharan,	... Bulluttee School.
,, Rámlál,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Anandachandra,	... Pogose School.
,, Anandavallabh,	... Cuttack School.
,, Atulkrishna,	... Cossipore School.
,, Baikunthanáth,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Bhagavaticharan,	... Barrackpore School.
,, Bhuvanmohan,	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Chandrakumár,	.. Bhowanipore Union Academy.
,, Gopálchandra,	... Serampore College.
,, Gopalchandra,	... Jonye Training School.
,, Hárádhan,	... Serampore College.
,, Harischandra,	... Hare School.
,, Jadunáth,	... Sulkea School.
,, Jagutchandra,	... Pogose School.

Ghosh, Kálidás,	... Kandee School.
„ Kedárnáth,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
„ Krishanadhan,	... Hindu School.
„ Mahendranáth,	... Hooghly, Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáráyan,	... Kandee School.
„ Mahimchandra,	... Mymensing School.
„ Nandalál,	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Priyanáth,	... Serampore College.
„ Purnachandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra,	... Patna Normal School.
„ Rámcharan,	... Midnapore School.
„ Ramánáth,	... Behala Mission School.
„ Sasibhushan,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Syámákánta,	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Thákurdás,	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Golaknath, Joseph,	... Jullundur Mission School.
Gomes, G.	... Bengal Academy.
Goswámi Priyanáth,	... Serampore College.
Govindasaran,	... Teacher.
Guha, Hemantakumár,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Káminikumár,	... Pogose School.
„ Suryyakumár,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Gui, Anandagopál,	... Ranaghat School.
Gupta, Nagendranáráyan,	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Surendranáth,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Háldár, Nepálchandra,	... Hindu School.
Hazra, Chandicharan,	... Gardeu Reach School.
„ Pundarikákshya,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Hosen, Athar,	... Patna Normal School.
„ Golam,	... Guzrat Government School.
„ Mirza Nisar,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Hukamchánd,	... Delhi Collegiate School.
Jordár, Gurunáth,	... Mymensing School.
Jwáláprasad,	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Kar, Anantarám,	... General Assembly's Institution
„ Haridás,	... Moradpore Training School.
Karim, Abdul,	... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.

Kenneman, G. E.	...	Queen's College, Columbo.
Khán, Abdul Rahman,	...	Balasore School.
,, Nihal,	...	Loodiana Mission School
Koár, Sáradáprasad,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. Sch'
Koran, Dhiráj,	...	Monghyr School.
Kundu, Gopalchandra,	...	Cossipore School.
,, Purnachandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Láhiri, Baradáchandra,	..	Rungpore School.
,, Navakumár,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Lál, Bankavihari,	...	Allygurh High School.
,, Bihari,	...	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Chunni,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Giridhári,	..	St. John's College, Agra.
,, Jwáhar,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Kakkan,	...	Private Student.
,, Kanhyá Lala,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Kánhyá,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Kedári,	...	Ditto
,, Mákhan,	...	Teacher.
,, Mohan,	...	Agra Collegiate School.
,, Munsi,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
,, Rámcharan,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramprakás,	...	Patna Normal School.
Laskar, Párnachandra,	...	Tagoria School.
Lewis, Philip,	...	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
Lincoln, W. J.	...	La MartiniereCollege,Lucknow.
Maitri, Bipinvihári,	..	Sanitpore New School.
,, Mathuránáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Majumdar, Rájendranáráyan,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rájkumár,	...	Hindu School.
,, Pratápchandra,	...	Coomercolly A. V. School.
Mál, Báhádur,	..	Ajmere Collegiate School.
,, Durgá,	...	Jullundur Mission School.
,, Sahu,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mallik, Brajendranáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Lakshináráyan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mahendralál,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Navagopál,	...	Salkea School.

Mandal, Binadvihári,	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
,, Ganeschandra,	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
McReddie, W. A.	...	Doveton College.
Mitra, Amritalál,	...	Hare School.
,, Durgácharan,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Hemchandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School..
,, Isánchandra,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn
,, Jádavchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kailáschandra,	...	Hindu School.
,, Pramathnáth,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohan, Madan,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mudni, Mohammed,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Amritalál,	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
,, Amvikácharan,	...	Howrah School.
,, Annadácharan,	...	Sibpore School.
,, Benimádhav,	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
,, Bidhubhushan,	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Brajendranáth,	...	Bhagulpore School.
,, Devendrachandra,	.	Bullagur School.
,, Durgádás,	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
,, Durgánáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
,, Dwárikánáth,	...	Jessore School.
,, Haravilás,	...	Beauleah School.
,, Harimohan,	...	Private Student.
,, Harinath,	...	Bullagur School.
,, Hirálál,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Burrannggur Hindu School.
,, Káliprasanna,	...	Sintipore E. School.
,, Khelárám,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Khiradnath,	...	Bulluti School.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	Hare School.
,, Mahendranáth,	...	L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Nanilál,	...	Howrah School.
,, Niváranchandra,	...	Behala Mission School.
,, Purnachandra,	...	Sodepore School.
,, Rájendranáth,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
,, Rajmohan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.

Mukhopádhyáy, Satyabhajan,	... Bansbaria Evening School.
,, Surendranáth,	... Sanskrit College.
,, Tejchandra,	... Monghyr School.
Munsi, Jadunáth,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Mustaphi, Chandragati,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nabi, Mohammed-addin,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nág, Jadunath,	... Barripore School.
Nand, Choka,	... Dehragazi Khan Govt. School.
Náráyan, Jaydio,	... Sarun School.
Náth, Baij,	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Kedárnáth,	... Howrah School.
,, Sankar,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Naylor, H. G. H.	... Doveton College.
Niogi, Bholánáth Dás,	... L. M S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Bidyádhar,	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Nandagopál,	... Bengal Academy.
,, Rájendranáth,	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Ranasing,	... Pogose School.
Pál, Rájkrishna,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Instn.
,, Syámácharan,	... Tallygunge Aided Mission Sch.
Pánde, Sivdatta,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Pundit, Ratannáth,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Suryyanáráyan,	... Ditto
Phillips, W. C.	... Patna Collegiate School.
Plomer, W. H.	... La Martiniere Coll. Lucknow.
Pompen, W. E.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Prosád, Balabhadra,	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Batuká,	... Queen's College, Benares.
,, Devi,	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Hanumán,	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Isri,	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
,, Jánki,	... Ditto
,, Láttá, Lálá,	... Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Mádhaw,	... Queen's College, Benares.
,, Mahásri	... Jeypore Maharaja's College.
,, Shio,	... Agra Collegiate School.
Raghunáth	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
Rahman, Majibar Syed,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.

Rámvallabh,	...	Sehore High School.
Ram, Shedi,	...	Loodiana Mission School.
Ráy, Aghornáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ráy, Amritalál,	...	Baraset School.
„ Bipinchandra,	...	Howrah School.
„ Domanchandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Girischandra,	...	Pubna School.
„ Gnánendranáth,	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jagadis,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
„ Kálináth,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálipada,	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Monghyr School.
„ Manmohan,	...	Hare School.
„ Niradnáth,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannagopal,	...	Bally Seminary.
„ Rámsundar,	..	Paikparah School.
„ Sivnandanlál,	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Syámápada,	...	Jadabpore School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Pubna School.
Ráychaudhuri, Gangeschandra,	...	Mahespore A. V. School.
Saganchánd,	...	Delhi Collegiate School.
Sáhá A'nandachandra,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Saháy, Rám,	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sándyál, Krishnagopál,	...	Nabadwipa C. M. S. Adied Sch.
„ Sáradácharan,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Sányál, Durgáchandra,	...	Rungpore School.
Sarkár, Asutoah,	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Bishwambhar,	...	Teacher.
„ Harischandra,	...	Balasore School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Digapatia A. V. School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A.S.Sch.
„ Rádhávinod,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Sarvádhikári, Narendra Kumár,	...	Sanskrit College.
Schofield, F. M. W.	...	La Martiniere College.
Sen, Anantáchandra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Annadáprasad,	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Avináschandra,	...	Hare School.

Sen, Brajendranáth,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
,, Girischandra,	... Pogose School
,, Girischandra,	... Jessore School.
,, Gopimohan,	... Cuttack School.
,, Govindachandra,	... Bogra School.
,, Harisankar,	... Pogose School.
,, Játrámohan,	... Chittagong School.
,, Jogendranáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
,, Jogendranáth,	... Midnapore School.
,, Kailáschandra,	... Bangla Bazar Branch School.
,, Kisarimohan.	... Cuttack School.
,, Madhusudan,	... Mymensing School.
,, Matilál,	... General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nandakumár,	... Pogose School.
,, Prasannachandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Senanayeke, J. H	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Set, Girischandra,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Shilstone, W. N.	... La Martiniere College.
Shiuri, Govindráo,	... Saugor School.
Sing, Athar,	... Lahore Mission School.
,, Dhyán,	... Agra Collegiate School.
,, Biseswar,	... Patna Normal School.
,, Nandu,	... Lahore Zillah School.
Sinha, Asutosh,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
,, Devendraprasanna,	... Hooghly Branch School.
,, Gadádhar,	... Queen's College, Benares.
,, Gadádharprasad,	... Ditto
,, Harischandra,	... Hare School.
,, Matilál,	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Rádháraman,	... Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
,, Sarveswar,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
Slater, A. W.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
Som, Sasibhushan,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Sujad, Mohammed,	... Canning College, Luknow.
Sunder, William,	... St. Xavier's College.
Talukdár, Durgánáth,	... Bogra School.
,, Sasimohan,	... Pogose School.
Upádhyáy, Umácharan,	... Cossipore School.

Wallis, H. W.	... Private Student.
Westerhout, C. B.	... Bishop's College.
Willcocks, A. J.	... Mussoorie School.
Williams, E.	... St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Áditya, Rámchandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
Adya Lakshmináráyan,	... Jehanabad School.
Ahmed, Sujat Ali,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Syed Nasir,	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
Ali, Khusnud,	... Intally Institution.
„ Mahmoud Syed,	... Colingah Branch School.
Austin, J. A.	... Queen's College, Colombo.
Avetoom, A. T.	... La Martinere College.
Bágchi, Sáradáprasád,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Baksh, Imam, Sheik,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„ Hosen,	... Patna Normal School.
Bandyopádhyáy, Abhayácharan,	... Howrah School.
„ Akshaykumár,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Akshaykumár,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Annadáprasád,	... Bhastarah School.
„ Annadáprasád,	... Jagatbullubhpore School.
„ Bálakrám,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„ Benimádhav.	... Ooterparah School.
„ Dwárikánáth,	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Golaknáth,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Hemchandra,	... South Bahaoor School.
„ Rámgati,	... Moradpore Training Academy.
„ Rámlál,	... Beersingha A. S. School.
„ Saratchandra,	... Agurparah C. M. Institution.
„ Srináth,	... Bangla Bazar Branch School.
„ Tárápada,	... Serampore College.
„ Upendranáth,	... Hare School.
Barckley, F. S.	... Bengal Academy.
Barmana, Hirálál,	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Baruá, Durgádhar,	... Gowhatty School.
„ Umáchandra,	... Ditto

Basu, Bholánáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Chandrabhushan,	...	Ditto
„ Gopálnáth,	...	Baraset School
„ Govindachandra,	...	Tallygunge Mission School.
„ Kálidás,	...	Pogose School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Narendrachandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nivárancbandra,	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Rádhávallabh,	...	L. M. S Instn. Bhowanipore.
„ Rajanikánta,	..	Bangla Bazar School.
Bhattácharya. Brajanáth,	..	Nabadwipa C. M. S. Aided Sch.
„ Dwárikánáth,	..	Ajodhia A. V. School.
„ Harischandra,	..	Kishnaghur Collegiate School
„ Isánchandra,	...	Bullagurh School
„ Jadunáth,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Kálidhan,	...	Audool School.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
„ Nihmani,	...	Nizamut School.
„ Syámácharan,	...	Behala Mission School.
Bhoánáth	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Billah, Mahomed Mahdi,	...	Intally Institution.
Biswás, Bhutnáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Haricharan,	...	Cuttack School.
Bradley, H. C.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Browne, Cornelius,	..	Teacher.
Burgess, E. S.	...	Bishop's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Harasunder,	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jadunáth,	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Kedárnáth,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narendranáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nivárancbandra,	...	Jessore School.
„ Nivarancbandra,	...	Kisnaghur A. V. School.
„ Prasannakumár,	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Rámdyál,	...	Purulia School.
„ Táraknáth,	...	Seal's Free College.
Chandra, Mahendranáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chattopádhyáy, Avináschandrá, ...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bhuvanmohan, ...	South Baharoo School.
„ Bidhubhushan, ..	Kishnaghur A V. School.
„ Bihárilál, ...	Allygurh High School.
„ Bipinvihári, ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Káliprasád, ...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Kámikshyánáth,	Barrackpore School.
„ Párvaticharan, ...	Koochiacole Rajgram School.
„ Rájendralál. ..	Barrackpore School.
„ Rámrakshit, ...	Bishop Wilson's School Chatra.
„ Sitácharan, ...	Kaliparah School.
„ Tinkari, ...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
„ Upendranáth, ...	General Assembly's Institution.
Chaturvedi, Mohadev, ...	Queen's College, Benares
Chaudhuri, Bankavihári, ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jádavkrishna, ...	Howrah School.
„ Krishnakinkar, ...	Chittagong School.
„ Mohinimohan, ...	Bhaugulpore School.
„ Rámkumár, ...	Mymensing School.
Chhedilal, ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Collie, Thomas Henry, ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Alokchandra, ...	Furreedpore School.
„ Durgácharan, ...	Balasore School.
„ Gobardhan, ...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
„ Hirálál, ...	Intally Institution.
„ Hirálál, ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Jagatchandra, ...	Seal's Free College.
„ Kálirám, ...	Gowhatty School.
„ Kalpataru, ...	Cuttack School.
„ Priyanáth, ...	Garden Reach School.
„ Rajanikánta, ...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free
...	School.
„ Rájivlochan, ...	Dinagepore School.
„ Rasikchandra, ...	Pogose School.
„ Saratchandra, ...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
„ Trailokyanáth, ...	Beersingha A. S. School.
Datta, Chandrakumár, ...	Intally Institution.
„ Gokulchandra, ...	Hare School.

Datta, Kedárnáth,	... Rungpore School.
,, Kesavchandra,	... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipore.
,, Matilál,	... Hindu School.
,, Prasannakisar,	... Mymensingh School.
,, Priyanath,	... Howrah School.
,, Puranchandra,	... Ditto.
,, Rájávávu,	... Saugor School.
,, Rámgopál,	... Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Rasiklál,	... Serampore College.
,, Ráyvishnu,	... Patna Normal School.
,, Saratchandra,	... Queen's School, Chittagong.
,, Syámácharan,	... Burrisaul School.
De, Gaganchandra,	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Isánchandra,	... Gregory's School.
,, Jagatchandra,	... Cachar School.
,, Mahendranáth,	... South Baharoo School.
,, Nimáichandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Batekrishna,	... Ditto
Dial, Badri,	... Agra Collegiate School.
Dunichand,	... Guzrat Government School.
Dutt, Henry, C.	... Bishop's College.
Futteh, Chand,	... Lahore Mission School.
Gangopádhyáy, Aghornáth,	... Ramkistopore A. V. Bible Sch.
,, Biseswar,	... Burrisaul School.
,, Gokulchandra,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Govindachandra,	... Pogose School
,, Jádavchandra,	... Kalyparah A. V. School.
,, Lolitkumár,	... Mymensing School.
,, Rámgopál,	... Bagnaparah School.
Ghatak, Kántichandra,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Atulchandra,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,, Binadvihári,	... Allahabad Zillah School.
,, Gangáprasád,	... Private Student.
,, Haralál,	... Nizamut School.
,, Kisarimohan,	... Moradpore Training Seminary.
,, Lalitlál,	... Teacher.
,, Mahendralál,	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
,, Mahendranáth,	... General Assembly's Institution.

Ghosh, Narendrakrishna,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Narvadáprasád,	...	Sangor School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
„ Rajaninath,	...	Kahajah Abdool Gunny's Free-School.
„ Rámkánái,	...	Ditto
„ Rasikkrishna,	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Saratchandra,	...	Hare School.
„ Tarinichandra,	...	Baliati School.
„ Upendranáth,	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Gooneewardene, D.	...	Queen's College, Colombo.
Gopináth,	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Guha, Haladhar,	...	Tagoria School.
„ Maheschandra,	...	Chittagong School.
„ Nagendranáth,	...	Baraset School.
„ Navakumár,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
„ Sasibhushan,	...	Pogose School.
Guranditta,	...	Guzrat Government School.
Háidar, Syed Amir,	...	Private Student.
Hardit, Sing,	...	C. M. School, Umritsur.
Házárilál,	...	Sehore High School.
Iswariprasad,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Jahari, Nannulál,	...	Hindu School.
Jáná, Gopálkrishna,	...	Midnapore School.
John, J. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Jones, D.	...	Doveton College.
Kánungo, Jugutchandra,	...	Queen's School, Chittagong.
Kar, Lalitmohun,	...	Calcutta F. Ch. Institution.
Karmakár, Sasikumár,	...	Pogose School.
Khán, Hasein Ali,	...	Balrampore Moharaja's School.
Koár, Kalicharan,	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kundu, Kedárnáth,	...	Bulluti School.
Kusiári, Chandicharan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Láhiri, Dwarkánáth,	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Ray Buradakaunto,	...	Lahore Zillah School.

Lál, Bankavihári,	... Allygurh High School.
„ Bikrámajit,	... Monghyr School.
„ Ganesi,	... Umritsur Zillah School.
„ Kánháiá,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Jawáhir,	... Christ Church Sch. Cawnpore.
„ Kánháia,	... Allyghur High School.
„ Rámsaran,	... Patna Normal School.
Lálji, Rám,	... Jullundur Mission School.
Lucas, J. C.	... Private Student.
Mahesananda,	... Puruleah School.
Mohamed Gelam,	... Saran School.
Maitra, Rámhridoy,	... Midnapore Local Mission Sch.
Majumdár, Arunchandra,	... Jugutbullabhpore School.
„ Kálináth,	... Mymensing School.
„ Kálináth,	... Gregory's School, Dacca.
„ Krishnanáth,	... Beauleah School.
„ Niváranchandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mala Mal,	... Lahore Zillah School.
Mallik, Mákhanlál,	... Bansbaria Free Church Mission School.
„ Suvalchandra,	... Seal's Free College.
Matilál,	... Teacher.
Mazhar Ali,	... Lahore Mission School.
Mitra, Avináschandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Hariprásanna,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kálikarál,	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Karálicharan,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
„ Krishnanáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„ Narendranáth,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Sasibhushan,	... Mahanad Free Church Mission School.
Momtaz-uddin,	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Morgan, A.	... St. John's College, Agra.
Mukhopádhyáy, Aghorchandra,	... Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission School.
„ Asutosh,	... Seal's Free College.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	. Bogra School.
„ Bhagavaticharan,	. Umballa Mission School.
„ Brajanáth,	... Ranaght School.

Mukhopádhyáy,	Durgádas,	... Bansbaria F. Ch. Mission School.
„	Gopálchandra,	... Gobardangah School.
„	Gopálchandra,	... Lahore Mission School.
„	Jádavkrishna,	... Private Student.
„	Jadunáth,	... Calcutta F. Ch. Institution,
„	Jagatvandhu,	... Beauleah School.
„	Káliprasanna,	... Oriental Seminary.
„	Káminikumár,	... Pogose School.
„	Kshetranáth,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Párvaticharan,	... Culna F. Ch. Branch School.
„	Pránkrishna,	... Jonye Training School.
„	Priyanáth,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„	Purnachandra,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Rádhikáprasád,	.. Patna Normal School.
„	Rámdhan,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.
„	Satischandra,	... Metropolitan Institution.
„	Thákurdás,	... Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
„	Trailokyanáth,	... Tallygunge AidedMissionSchool.
Mulraj,		... Private Student.
Nág Kánáilál,		... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Mathuralál,		... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rákhaldás,		... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„ Umeschandra,		... Bansbaria Free Church Mission ... School.
Najiph Ali,		... Jullundur Mission School.
Nan, Kisarimohan,		... General Assembly's Instn.
Nandi, Devendranáth,		... Singarcone Badla School.
Náráyan, Gandeo,		... Sarun School.
„ Rup,		... Jeypore Raja's College.
Nehál chand,		... Lahore Mission School.
Niogi Bijoy Sing,		... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra,		... Ditto
„ Rana Sing,		... Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Mahendralál,		... General Assembly's Instn.
Pal, Bishnucharan,		... Baraset School.
„ Syámácharan,		... General Assembly's Instn.
Pálchaudhuri, Nagendranáth,		... Ranaghat School.
Páná, Mahámad,		... St. John's College, Agra.

Pandit,	Syámnáráyan,	... Patna Collegiate School.
Páthak,	Hirálál,	... Sagor School.
Prámánik,	Govind Chandra,	... Santipore New School.
Prasád,	Jugunnáth,	... Jaynáráyan's College, Benares.
Purchase,	W. R.	... Doveton College.
Ram,	Bassanta,	... Lahore Zillah School.
„	Ganga,	... Umritsur Zillah School.
„	Shivchandra,	... Ranchee School
Ráy,	Harischandra,	... Beauleah School.
„	Jagat Chandra,	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„	Kálikumár,	... Burrisal School.
„	Kálináráyan,	... Pogose School.
„	Lálvihári,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„	Madanmohun,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Nikunjavallabh,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
„	Prakásh Chandra,	.. General Assembly's Instn.
„	Purna Chandra,	... Chinsurah Free Church Instn.
„	Táinipraśád,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Umákánta,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Ráychaudhuri	Kártikchandra,	... Cuttack School.
„	Prabháschandra,	... Mohespore School.
„	Sirischandra,	... Calcutta Free Church Instn.
Sáhá,	Asokkrishna,	... General Assembly's Instn.
„	Kshetranáth,	... Nizamut School.
Sahây,	Silwant,	... Patna Normal School.
Sányal,	Dinanáth,	... Digapatiah A. V. School.
„	Krishnalál,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
„	Krishnasundar,	... Gregory's School.
„	Rámdás,	... Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkár,	Bholánáth,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Brajanáth,	... Queen's College, Benares.
„	Govindachandra,	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
„	Jagadiswar,	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Sen,	Akrurchandra,	... Pogose School.
„	Baikunthanáth,	... Private Student.
„	Bireswar,	... Beerbhoom School.
„	Dwárikánáth,	... Gregory's School, Dacca.
„	Gaurvallabh,	... Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.

Sen, Kálikánta,	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Lalitmohan,	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Mahimchaudra,	...	Pogose School.
„ Priyanáth,	...	Hare School.
„ Purnachandra,	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Rámeswar,	...	Santipore New School.
„ Sridhar,	...	Moradpore Training Academy.
„ Tárápada,	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Umeschandra,	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sengupta, Priyanáth,	...	Ooterparah School.
Sikdar, Biswambhar,	...	Hindu School.
Sil, Dwárikánáth,	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Institution.
„ Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sing, Rámgopál,	...	Patna Normal School.
Sinha, Prasannakumár,	...	Calcutta Seminary.
„ Radhikáprasád,	...	Cutwa School.
„ Rájchandra,	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Som, Lálmohan,	...	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free Sch
„ Mahendranáth,	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Syámácharan,	...	Patna Normal School.
Tiwári, Rámgolám,	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Tolárám,	...	Govt. School, Deraghazikhan.
Wainwright, E. E.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Wambeck, A. W.	..	Queen's College, Colombo.

MEDICINE.

		M. D.	
Basu, Jagabandhu,	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865	Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumár,	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1863	Ditto

		B. M.	
Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1866	Medical College.
Bhattácháryа, Hemchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Ditto

Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1866	Medical College.
De, Nandalál,	...	1867	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Fakirchandra,	...	1868	Ditto
Gupta, Káhpada,	...	1868	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Gangáprasád,	...	1867	Ditto
Peters, C. T.	...	1868	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto

1869.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chakravarti, Purnachandra,	...	Ditto

L. M. S.

Achárjya, Kámikhyánáth,	...	1862	Medical College.
Bágchi, Abhaycharan,	...	1861	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Nakurchandra,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Purnachandra,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Rájkrishna,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Basu, Amritakrishna,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Benimádhav,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Dharmadás,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Dinanáth,	...	1864	Ditto
„ Harimohan,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Lakshmáráyan,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Priyanáth,	...	1867	Ditto
„ Rádhánáth,	...	1868	Ditto
„ Upendrachandra,	...	1867	Ditto
Bháduri, Bihárílál,	...	1865	Ditto
„ Tárinícharan,	...	1866	Ditto
Bhattáchárya, Nilmádhav,	...	1864	Ditto
Chakravarti, Navinchandra,	...	1867	Ditto

Chambers, E. W.	1866	Medical College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	1865	Ditto
,, Bhuvanmohan,	1868	Ditto
,, Govindachandra,	1866	Ditto
,, Kedárnáth,	1863	Ditto
,, Rádhikáprasád,	1861	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kapileswar,	1861	Ditto
,, Nilmaní,	1867	Ditto
Crump, H. W.	1866	Ditto
Dás, Adharchandra,	1863	Ditto
,, Chunilál,	1866	Ditto
,, Kálikumár,	1866	Ditto
,, Kesavchandra,	1867	Ditto
,, Gupta, Gurudyál,	1868	Ditto
Datta, Girischandra,	1865	Ditto
,, Háránchandra,	1866	Ditto
,, Manahar,	1865	Ditto
,, Manilál,	1862	Ditto
,, Umeschandra,	1863	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	1865	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	1868	Ditto
,, Rámlál,	1865	Ditto
Dev, Gopálchandra,	1865	Ditto
Dhol, Nandalál,	1862	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Ánandalál,	1868	Ditto
,, Harischandra,	1868	Ditto
Ghosh, Dayálkisan,	1867	Ditto
,, Dokari,	1863	Ditto
,, Hirálál,	1864	Ditto
,, Jádavkisan,	1864	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	1863	Ditto
,, Krishnadhan,	1864	Ditto
,, Mádhavchandra,	1867	Ditto
,, Nandalál,	1864	Ditto
,, Párvaticharan,	1864	Ditto
,, Rámlál,	1863	Ditto
,, Trailakyanáth,	1866	Ditto
Ghoshál, Káliprasanna,	1864	Ditto

Gupta, Mahendranáth,	1867	Medical College.
,, Navinchandra,	1868	Ditto
,, Rámcharan,	1866	Ditto
,, Sambhuchandra,	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Káláchánd,	1863	Ditto
Keyt, F.	1863	Ditto
Koch, E. L.	1862	Ditto
Kundu, Rájkumár,	1865	Ditto
Láhuri Gopálchandra,	1864	Ditto
,, Syámácharan,	1865	Ditto
Majumdár, Syámácharan,	1868	Ditto
McReddie, G. D.	1861	Ditto
Mitra, Giríchandra,	1863	Ditto
,, Giríschandra,	1867	Ditto
,, Kálíkumár,	1862	Ditto
,, Kálíprasanna,	1861	Ditto
,, Kásíkinkar,	1865	Ditto
,, Navinchandra,	1861	Ditto
,, Syámchandra,	1866	Ditto
,, Umácharan,	1861	Ditto
,, Umeschandra,	1866	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Agharnáth,	1866	Ditto
,, Bhagavatícharan,	1863	Ditto
,, Dwárikánáth,	1866	Ditto
,, Jadubhushan,	1866	Ditto
,, Jadunáth,	1866	Ditto
,, Lálmádhav,	1866	Ditto
,, Rájkisar,	1863	Ditto
,, Syámácharan,	1866	Ditto
Nandi, Nityánanda,	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	1862	Ditto
Pálit, Bereswar,	1868	Ditto
Ráy, Durgádás,	1861	Ditto
,, Gopálchandra,	1865	Ditto
,, Haranáth,	1867	Ditto
,, Navagopál,	1865	Ditto
,, Táráprasanna,	1867	Ditto
,, Umeschandra,	1867	Ditto

Sádhu, Ramanchandra,	...	1863	Medical College.
Sarkár, Bhuvanmohan,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Mahendralál,	...	1861	Ditto
„ Sasibhushan,	...	1867	Ditto
Sen, Baláichandra,	...	1863	Ditto
„ Kisarimohan,	...	1868	Ditto
Sing, Surjyanáráyan,	...	1865	Ditto
Ullá, Adit,	...	1868	Ditto

1869.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

In Alphabetical order.

Basu, Sivchandra,	...	Medical College.
Dev, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Sen, Upendranáth,	...	Ditto

UNDER THE OLD REGULATIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Goswami, Gopálchandra,	...	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra,	...	Medical College,
„ Harináráyan,	...	Ditto
Basák, Amulyaratna,	...	Ditto
Basu, Mahendralál,	...	Ditto
Chakravarti, Rámlál,	...	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Táraknáth,	...	Ditto
Ghosh, Biháriláł,	...	Ditto
„ Kálikrishna,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Madhusudan,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Syámlál,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Jagatvandhu,	...	Ditto
„ Priyamvarnáth,	...	Ditto
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	Ditto
Sen, Kedárnáth,	...	Ditto
Sikdár, Srináth,	...	Ditto

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First M. B. Examination.

1868.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gupta, Bankavihári, ... Medical College.

1869.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Chattopádhyáy, Nilmádhav, ... Medical College.
Mitra, Bankavihári, ... Ditto

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

1868.

UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Jadunáth, ... Medical College.
,, Khargeswar, ... Ditto
Chaudhuri, Kalíprasanna, ... Ditto
Datta, Krishnalál, ... Ditto
Gupta, Rámkálí, ... Ditto
Ráy, Mahimchandra, ... Ditto

1869.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Talmur Ali, ... Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Avinaschandra, . Ditto
Baṛuá, Sivrám, ... Ditto
Basu, Gopálchandra, ... Ditto
,, Krishnachandra, ... Ditto
Bhattácháryа, Nandalál, ... Ditto
,, Sivchandra, ... Ditto
Chakravarti, Suryyakumár, ... Ditto

Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan,	...	Medical College.
„ Kálináth,	...	Ditto
Dás, Chunilál,	...	Ditto
Datta, Brajendrakumár,	...	Ditto
„ Hirálál,	...	Ditto
De, Jadunáth,	...	Ditto
Dhol, Bipinvihári,	...	Ditto
Gupta, Avináschandra,	...	Ditto
„ Dwárikánáth,	...	Ditto
Kubir, Loothful,	...	Ditto
Majumdár, Amritalál,	...	Ditto
Mallik, Rájendranáth,	...	Ditto
Mitra, Dinanáth,	...	Ditto
Mukhopádhyáy, Kesavchandra,	...	Ditto
Sarkár, Nandalál,	...	Ditto
Sen, Makshadácharan,	...	Ditto
„ Piyárilál,	...	Ditto
Sinha, Púrnachandra,	...	Ditto
Uddin, Zoheer,	...	Ditto

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kálípada,	...	1868	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1869	Medical College.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1864	Ditto
Ráy, Gopálchandra,	...	1865	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	.	1866	Ditto
Gupta, Mahendranáth,	...	1867	Ditto
Goswami, Gopálchandra,	...	1869	Ditto

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityánanda,	...	1862	Ditto
Háldár, Kálachánd,	...	1863	Ditto
Mitra, Kásikinkar,	...	1865	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1866	Ditto
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1867	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1868	Ditto

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopádhyáy, Syámácharan,	...	1865	Medical College.
Ráy, Isánchandra,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kálípada,	...	1866	Medical College.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopádhyáy, Rájkrishna,	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto
Ghosh, Chandramohan,	...	1862	Ditto
De, Akshaykumár,	...	1863	Ditto
Chattopádhyáy, Govindachandra,	.	1864	Ditto

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra,	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto
Rudra, Rádháraman,	...	1860	Ditto
Som, Dayálchandra,	...	1862	Ditto
Pál, Janaranjan,	...	1863	Ditto
Datta, Háránchandra,	...	1864	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Rájmohan,	...	1866	Ditto

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Áchárya, Kámikhyanáth,	...	1859	Ditto
Háldár, Kálácháud,	...	1860	Ditto
Basu, Benimádhav,	...	1862	Ditto
Bandyopádhyáy, Jádavchandra,	...	1863	Ditto

IN BOTANY.

Sarkár, Mahendralál,	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda,	...	1859	Ditto
Carbery, Joseph,	...	1860	Ditto
Datta, Kedárnáth,	...	1863	Ditto
Basu, Priyanáth,	...	1865	Ditto

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilál,	...	1864	Medical College.
Ráy, Táráprasanna,	...	1865	Ditto
Gangopádhyáy, Harischandra,	...	1866	Ditto

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1868.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners.— { Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. E. Baron, B. A.

1. Write *briefly, and in plain prose*, the *substance* of the following passage from "The Lord of Burleigh" :—

All at once the colour flushes
Her sweet face from brow to chin :
As it *were* with shame she blushes,
And her spirit changed *within*.
Then her countenance all over
Pale again as death did prove ;
But he clasped her *like* a lover,
And he cheered her soul with love.

What does the word "prove" mean here? Parse the words in italics.

2. (*a.*) About how many years before the birth of Christ is Rome supposed to have been founded? In what year were the Tarquins expelled?

(*b.*) Write a short argument of the "Lay of Horatius."

3. Explain the classical and historical allusions in the following extracts :—

(*a.*) By the Nine Gods he swore it.

(*b.*) From the proud mart of Pisæ,
Queen of the western waves,
Where ride Massilia's triremes
Heavy with fair-haired slaves.

(*c.*) Evening and morn the Thirty
Have turned the verses o'er,
Traced from the right on linen white
By mighty seers of yore.

(*d.*) The she-wolf's litter
Stand savagely at bay.

(*e.*) They gave him of the corn-land
That was of public right.

4. (*a.*) Explain the following passage, noticing particularly the italicized words and phrases :—

Moon, that now *meet'st* the *orient* sun, now *fly'st*
With the fix'd stars, fix'd in *their orb* that *flies*,
And ye *five* other *wand'ring fires* that move
In mystic dance *not without song*, resound
His praise, who out of darkness *call'd up* light.

(*b.*) Scan the first two lines. In what measure is this passage written? Is there any other of the prescribed poems in the same measure? Quote and scan any two lines from that other poem in support of your answer.

5. Explain and parse the italicized words and phrases in the following passages :—

(*a.*) Scar'd at thy frown terrific, fly
Self-pleasing Folly's idle *brood*,
Wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy,
And leave us leisure to be good.

Light they disperse, and with them go
The *summer-friend*, the flattering foe;
By *vain Prosperity* receiv'd,
To her they vow their truth, *and are* again *believ'd*.

(*b*.) *What this imported, I could ill divine.*

(*c*.) The trees were *grey, with neither arms nor head.*

(*d*.) And oftentimes, when all are *fast asleep*,
This water doth send forth a *dolorous* groan.

(*e*.) While the *pent* ocean, rising o'er the *pile*,
Sees an *amphibious* world beneath him smile.

6. Point out the figures of speech, if any, that occur in the lines quoted in this paper.

7. Give all the different meanings of the following words:—*cot, dam, fiery, gentle, litter, murmur, sack, spring, tale.*

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners.— { Mr. J. Bruce.
Mr. J. K. Rogers.

1. Write a short life of Columbus from the facts mentioned in your text-book, and draw his character from what is related of his conduct under disappointments, difficulties, &c.

2. Substitute, wherever practicable, without destroying the sense, Saxon equivalents for words of classical origin in the following extract, and state what you know of the Columns of Hercules and of Aristotle, and Seneca:—

> "Aristotle thought it probable that the Columns of Hercules, or Straits of Gibraltar, were not far removed from the East Indies, and there might be a communication by sea between them. Seneca, in

terms still more explicit, affirms that, with a fair wind, one might sail from Spain to India in a few days."

3. Fill up the ellipses in the subjoined passage, and then insert the necessary points of punctuation :—

Columbus was the European that had foot in the new world which he had He in a rich dress and with a naked in his hand His men followed and kneeling down they all kissed the which they had so long to see They next a crucifix and themselves before returned to God for conducting their to such a happy issue.

4. Give, in your own words, a *brief* account of the first voyage of Columbus to the new world, confining yourself to the principal events connected with it.

5. Explain clearly :—

(*a.*) The nation comes from the nursery, public opinion itself is for the most part the outgrowth of the home, and the best philanthropy comes from the fireside.

(*b.*) Good rules may do much, but good models far more; for in the latter we have instruction in action, wisdom at work. Good admonitions and bad example only build with one hand to pull down with the other.

(*c.*) Men of character are not only the conscience of society; but, in every well-governed state, they are its best motive power; for it is moral qualities in the main which rule the world. Even in war, Napoleon said, the moral is to the physical as ten to one.

6. Among the celebrities mentioned in your course, the following occur :—Amerigo Vespucci, Luther, Ignatius Loyola, John Pounds, Handel, and Dr. Thomas Arnold. State merely to what nation each belonged, and for what he was celebrated.

7. Explain what is meant by the *primary* and the *secondary* signification of words. Give the primary and secondary meanings of *obtain*, *sanguine*, *expression*, and *inferior;* and give an instance or two of words which have lost their primary signification.

8. Distinguish between *satisfied* and *contented*, *conscious* and *conscientious*, *habit* and *custom*, and *to protect* and to *defend;* and frame sentences to show their application.

9. Notice the peculiarity of construction in each of the following sentences :—

To confess the truth, I am in fault.

Government has appointed Chundra a Deputy magistrate.

That knowledge is power, is admitted by all.

The minister was banished the kingdom.

The boys come into the class one by one.

10. Point out the difference in meaning between the following sentences which are linked together .—

{ What do you think of my horse running to-day ?
{ What do you think of my horse's running to-day ?

{ The black and white cows are sold.
{ The black and the white cows are sold.

{ You loved him more than me.
{ You loved him more than I.

{ This is a picture of the Queen's.
{ This is a picture of the Queen.

11. What are figures of speech, and why are they employed? Explain the figures which occur in the sentences given below :—

Integrity in word and deed is the backbone of character.

Gentleness in society is like the silent influence of light, which gives colour to all nature.

Columbus discovered a new world for the Crown of Spain.

The waves rose mountains high, and threatened to overwhelm his frail bark.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { Pandita Brajana'th Surma'.
Ba'bu Ra'jkrishna Bandyopa'dhya'y.

1. মধ্যাহ্ন পতঙ্গ ভয়ে, না চরে পতঙ্গ চয়ে,
পতঙ্গ না ত্যজে নীড় চরিবার তরে রে।

Explain the foregoing lines, and point out the *samasas* in them.

2. দেখ দেখ এ ঋতুর কেমন প্রভাব।
খাদ্য খাদকেতে যেন হয় সখ্য ভাব॥
পর্ব্বত গহ্বরে হরি থাকিলে শয়নে।
সম্মুখে দেখেও করী না চায় নয়নে॥
ভেক যদি ভুজঙ্গের নিকটেতে যায়।
অলসে অবশ ফণী ধরিতে না ধায়॥

Explain খাদ্য খাদকেতে যেন হয় সখ্য ভাব.

3. Give the meaning and derivation of করী, and say in what case it is.

4. What is the meaning of the word অলস? Has it been properly used here?

5. What is the cause of the ফণী being অলসে অবশ? Parse ধরিতে.

6. পাইয়ে শশির সঙ্গ নিশি সুখকরী।
কুসুমের সহ কীট সুর শিরোপরি॥
শিলার দেবত্ব হয় সাধুর সেবায়।
তবু সাধুসঙ্গে লোক মজে না কি দায়॥

Explain clearly the above extract.

7. সিন্ধুজলে দিবাকর করিলে প্রবেশ।
সন্ধ্যাকালে নিশানাথ ধরিয়া সুবেশ॥
নিজ জন্ম বিবরণ আশ্চর্য্য কথন।
ভূমিস্থ সমস্ত জীবে করান শ্রবণ॥

Explain the foregoing verses.

8. In what case is নিজ জন্ম বিবরণ?

9. Is আশ্চর্য্য কথন a compound word? If so, explain the *samasa*.

10. দেখি সদা অহংজ্ঞানী তত্ত্বহীন নর।
বাচাল নির্ব্বোধ বাদ করণে তৎপর॥
সংসারের গতি প্রতি নাহি কিছু বোধ।
নয়ন নিকটে স্তম্ভ তাহে দৃষ্টি রোধ॥
তথাপি বাক্যেতে পটু গর্ব্ব অতিশয়।
দেখিয়াছে যেন ধরাতল সমুদয়॥
ব্যাপকতা হয় তার প্রাপ্ত দশগুণ।
যদ্যপি ভ্রমণ করি দেশে আসে পুনঃ॥
তার কাছে যদি কিছু কর হে প্রসঙ্গ।
তখনি ভ্রামক ভ্রান্ত দেয় তাহে ভঙ্গ॥

Give the meanings of অহংজ্ঞানী and তত্ত্বহীন, and explain the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 10th lines of the foregoing psssage.

11. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

To break a promise, is to be guilty of lying, and is also a serious wrong done. Before making a promise, let us consider whether we are able and willing to perform it. When a promise is not kept in consequence of events that

were not foreseen, we must hasten to make an apology to the party who has been deceived.

BENGALI.

Examiners.— { Ba'bu Gopa'lchandra Bandyopa'dhya'y.
Pandit Harina'th Nya'yaratna.

1. যে তোমার ন্যায় আত্ম হিতাহিত বুঝিতে পারে, সে কখন শোকের উৎকণ্ঠায় মগ্ন হইতে পারে না, আর তোমার যে প্রকার মহানুভবত্ব, সত্যবাদিত্ব, বহুদর্শন, ও জ্ঞান, এবং বুদ্ধি তাহাতে অমরগণের ন্যায় দিব্য চিত্ত প্রকাশ পায়; এমত চিত্তে জগতের অস্থায়িত্ব ও ক্ষণভঙ্গুরতার জ্ঞান সম্পূর্ণ আছে, সুতরাং দুঃখ ও অনিষ্টে কোন বিকার জন্মিতে পারে না

Explain the meaning of the preceding passage in simpler Bengali.

2. ব্যুৎপন্ন পণ্ডিতেরা কহিয়াছেন, যে আশ্রম চতুষ্টয়ের মধ্যে গার্হস্থ আশ্রমই শ্রেষ্ঠ, তবে তুমি তাহা কেন ত্যাগ করিতে বাঞ্ছা কর?

What are the four আশ্রম alluded to?

3. জন্ম বশতঃ সকল লোকেরই উপর যে তিন ঋণ আইসে তাহার পরিশোধ করত আমাকে তোমার প্রজ্ঞা জ্ঞান কর, এবং দুরন্ত লোকের চিত্তে শঙ্কা বিস্তার করিয়া ভদ্র লোকের পালন কর।

What are the three ঋণ alluded to?

4. গ্রীষ্ম-কাল উপস্থিত হইল। এই কালে ভাস্করের করসমূহ সুদুঃসহ, কৌমুদী লোচনানন্দদায়িকা, ও সায়ংকাল সাতিশয় সুশোভিত হয়।

নিশাকর শোভিতা রজনী, বিচিত্র জলযন্ত্রশালি গৃহ, চন্দ্রকান্ত মণি, আর্দ্র চন্দন, এই সকল গ্রীষ্ম কালে মানবদিগের সুখসেব্য হইয়া থাকে।

Explain the সমাস of the words underlined. Derive the following words অভিষিক্ত, সন্দিগ্ধ.

5. Give the masculine forms of the following words:— নদী, স্বনী, ব্রহ্মাণী, যুনী, রাজ্ঞী, and the feminine forms of the

following words :—ত্রয়, ভূষণ, মৃগ, পীবর, গৌর, মৃদু, আচার্য্য, আর্য্য, সূর্য্য.

6. Which words in the following group are masculine, and which feminine ?—প্রজা, রাজা, আর্য্যা, দাতা, লতা, হোতা, ধেনু, ভানু, বেণু, অগুণী, পাবনী.

7. এবং স্থির উপায় ত্যাগ করিয়া সন্দিগ্ধ ও অলক্ষিত এবং অনিশ্চিত ভবিষ্যৎ উপায় অবলম্বন করিতে পারে।

Derive the words underlined.

8. কোন স্থান বা পরিণত শালিসমূহে আচ্ছাদিত হইয়াছে। কোন স্থান বা গাভি সমাবৃত হইয়া সুশোভিত হইয়াছে। কোন স্থান বা মরাল ও সারসকুলের মধুর ধ্বনিদ্বারা প্রতিশব্দিত হইতেছে। সুতরাং এতাদৃশ ভূমিভাগ কাহাকে না আহ্লাদিত করে।

Explain the preceding passage clearly in Bengali, and give the derivation of the words underlined.

9. এতদ্দেশে পুরাবৃত্ত রচনার প্রথা না থাকাতে আমাদিগের জন্মভূমিতে পূর্ব্বে কি ২ ঘটনা হইয়াছিল তাহা নির্ণয় করা অতিশয় দুষ্কর হইয়াছে। যবনদিগের অধিকারের অগ্রবর্ত্তি সকল বিষয় এক্ষণে অন্ধকারময় বোধ হয়। কোন্ কালে বঙ্গ রাজ্য স্থাপন হয়, কোন্ রাজা প্রথমতঃ ইহাকে একচ্ছত্র করেন, হিন্দুস্থানের কোন্ রাজার অধীনে এদেশ কত কাল পর্য্যন্ত থাকে, ইহা নিরূপণ করা সুসাধ্য নহে।

Translate the preceding sentences into English.

10. বিদ্যোপার্জ্জনের ফল।

Write a short essay in Bengali of about 20 lines on the above subject.

SANSCRIT.

Examiners.— { Ba'bu Brajana'th Surma'.
Ba'bu Ra'jkrishna Bandyopa'dhya'y.

1. सपत्नीतनयं दृष्ट्वा तमङ्कारोहणोत्सुकम् ।
पितुः पुत्रं तथारूढं सुरुचिर्वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥
क्रियते किं वृथा वत्स महानेष मनोरथः ।
अन्यस्त्रीगर्भजातेन असम्भूय ससोदरे ॥

Explain the last two lines of the above extract.

2. Give the meanings of, and explain the *samasas* in, सपत्नीतनयम् and अङ्कारोहणोत्सुकम् .

3. Parse and give the root of अब्रवीत् .

4. Explain the *samasas* in अन्यस्त्रीगर्भजातेन, and say to what does it refer.

5. अम्ब यत्त्वमिदं प्राप्य प्रश्नमाय वचो मम ।
नैतद् दुर्वचसा भिन्नं हृदये मम तिष्ठति ॥

Explain the last half of the foregoing *sloka*.

6. Parse and give the root of प्राप्य.

7. Why is चतुर्थी विभक्ति used in प्रश्नमाय ?

8. एते लूनशिखास्तस्य दग्नैरचिरोद्गतैः ।
कृष्णाः काशा विराजन्ते वटवः सामगा इव ॥

Give the meanings of लूनशिखाः, अचिरोद्गतैः, and सामगाः.

9. न निर्मन्युः क्षत्रियोऽस्मि लोके निर्वचनं स्मृतम् ।
तदद्य त्वयि पश्यामि क्षत्रिये विपरीतवत् ॥

Explain clearly the foregoing *sloka*, and point out the *samasa* in निर्मन्युः.

10. Parse and give the roots of अस्मि and पश्यामि.

11. Parse त्वयि, and say of what base (शब्द) is this an inflected form.

श्रुतवानसि मेधावी बुद्धिमान् प्राज्ञसम्मतः ।
येषां शास्त्रानुगा बुद्धिर्न ते मुह्यन्ति भारत ॥

12. Give the meanings of श्रुतवान्, प्राज्ञसम्मग्नतः and शास्त्रानुगा, and the etymology of मेधावी and बुद्धिमान्.

13. Parse and give the roots of असि and मुच्यन्ति.

14. Translate the following sentences into Sanscrit prose :—

(*a.*) He shows great eagerness to learn.

(*b.*) The diamond is the most brilliant of all jewels.

(*c.*) Wicked men are always miserable.

(*d.*) Evil company is ever to be avoided.

(*e.*) The king was seated on a throne.

SANSCRIT.

Examiners.— { Ba'bu Gopa'lchandra Bandyopa'dhya'y.
Pandit Harina'th Nya'yaratna.

1. अस्ति मगधदेशे चम्पकवती नामारण्यानी। तस्यां चिरान्मृतया स्नेहेन मृगकाकौ निवसतः।

Parse the preceding sentences.

2. स च मृगः स्वेच्छया भ्राम्यन् हृष्टपुष्टाङ्गः केनचित् शृगालेनावलोकितः।

Explain the समास of हृष्टपुष्टाङ्गः and give the derivation of हृष्ट, पुष्ट and अवलोकितः।

3. तं दृष्ट्वा शृगालोऽचिन्तयत् आः कथमेतन्मांसं सुललितं भक्षयामि। भवतु विश्वासं तावदुत्पादयामि।

Explain the meaning of the preceding sentences in your own vernacular language.

4. दूत्यालोच्य उपसृत्यात्रवीत् मित्र कुशलं ते। मृगेणोक्तं कस्त्वम्। स ब्रूते क्षुद्रबुद्धिनामा जम्बुकोऽहम्। अचारण्ये बन्धुहीनो मृतवन्निवसामि।

Explain the समास of the words underlined, and give the derivation of हीनः।

5. लुब्धो ह्यसन्तुष्टो नियतमात्मद्रोही भवति.

Explain the meaning of the preceding sentence.

6. तदवस्थोचितकार्य्यपरिच्छेदः श्रेयान्।

Explain the समास of अवस्थोचितकार्य्यपरिच्छेदः and mention the base of the word underlined.

7. ततोऽसौ दिनेषु गच्छत्सु पक्षिशावकानाक्रम्य कोटरमानीय प्रत्यहं खादति येषामपत्यानि खादितानि तैः शोकार्त्तैर्विलपद्भिरितस्ततो जिज्ञासा समारब्धा। तत परिज्ञाय मार्ज्जारः कोटरान्निःसृत्य बहिः पलायितः। पश्चात् पक्षिभिरितस्ततो निरूपयद्भिस्तत्र तरुकोटरे शावकास्थीनि प्राप्तानि अनन्तरम् अनेनैव जरद्गवेनास्माकं शावकाः खादिता इति सर्व्वैः पक्षिभिर्निश्चित्य गृध्रो व्यापादितः।

Translate the preceding sentences into English.

8. Translate the following verses into your own vernacular language: —

यदि राजा न संरक्षेत् पीडा नः परमा भवेत्।
न शक्नुयाम चरितुं धर्म्मं पुत्र यथासुखम्॥
रक्ष्यमाणा वयं तात राजभिर्धर्म्मदृष्टिभिः।
चरामो विपुलं धर्म्मं तेषां भागोऽस्ति धर्म्मतः॥
अराजके जनपदे दोषा जायन्ति वै सदा।
उद्वृत्तं सततं लोकं राजा दण्डेन शास्ति वै॥
नोद्विग्नश्चरते धर्म्मं नोद्विग्नश्चरते क्रियाम्।
राज्ञा प्रतिष्ठितो धर्म्मो धर्म्मात् स्वर्गः प्रतिष्ठितः॥
परीक्षित्तु विशेषेण यथा स्य प्रपितामहः
रक्षत्यस्मांस्तथा राज्ञा रक्षितव्याः प्रजा विभो॥
तेनेह क्षुधितेनाद्य श्रान्तेन च तपस्विना।
अजानता कृतं मन्ये व्रतमेतदिदं मम॥
कस्मादिदं त्वया बाल्यात् सहसा दुष्कृतं कृतम्।
न सोऽर्हति नृपः शापमस्मत्तः पुत्र सर्व्वथा॥

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a.*) Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani,
Inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat.
Martis opus juvenes animosaque bella gerebant;
Et pro dis aderant in statione suis.
Viribus illa minor, nec habendis utilis armis,
Consilio patriæ sæpe ferebat opem.
Nec nisi post annos patuit tunc Curia seros;
Nomen et ætatis mite Senatus erat.
Jura dabat populo senior: finitaque certis
Legibus est ætas, unde petatur honos.
Et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis,
Ibat: et interior, si comes unus erat.
Verba quis auderet coram sene digna rubore
Dicere? Censuram longa senecta dabat.

(*b.*) Pavit et Admeti tauros formosus Apollo;
Nec cithara, intonsæ profueruntve comæ;
Nec potuit curas sanare salubribus herbis:
Quicquid erat medicæ, vicerat, artis, Amor.
Ah quoties, illo vitulum gestante per agros,
Dicitur occurrens erubuisse soror!
Ah quoties ausæ, caneret dum valle sub alta,
Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves!
Sæpe duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus;
Venit et e templis irrita turba domum.
Sæpe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos,
Quos admirata est ipsa noverca prius.
Quisquis inornatumque caput, crinesque solutos
Aspiceret, Phœbi quæreret ille comam.

Delos ubi nunc, Phœbe, tua est: ubi Delphica Pytho?
Nempe Amor in parva te jubet esse casa.

Scan the last four lines of the last extract.

2. Translate and explain the allusions in the following lines:—

(*a.*) Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum
Ne detur celeri victima tarda deo.

(*b.*) Sanguine Centauri Lernææ sanguis Echidnæ
Mixtus ad auxilium tempora nulla dabat.

(*c.*) Vulnus in Herculeo quæ quondam fecerat hoste
Vulneris auxilium Pelias hasta dabat.

3. Give the perfects and supines of the following verbs:—fundo, findo, cerno, do, fero, tollo, duco, torqueo, cado, cædo, patior, gaudeo, moveo.

4. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) From a man he changes himself into a beast.

(*b.*) He purchased his life for a small sum.

(*c.*) He entrusts something to the woman.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Beaumont.

1. Translate into English:—

Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura opportuno atque idoneo, quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et in fronte leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ab utroqui latere ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum CD. et ad extremas fossas castella constituit ibique tormenta

collocavit, ne, quum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quod tantum multitudine poterant, a lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent.

(*a.*) What is the case of *loco*, and why? Give the derivation and literal meaning of *opportunus*.

(*b.*) Parse *utraque*, giving its genitive and dative. What is the quantity of its penultimate here?

(*c.*) Parse *extremas*. What is the precise meaning of the superlative here? Translate into English *summus mons; prima lux; in extremo libro tertio*.

(*d.*) Parse, derive, and explain *dejectus*, *fossam*, *tormenta*.

2. Translate:—

Ubi vero moveri et appropinquare mœnibus viderunt, novo atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Cæsarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti, non existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere et ex propinquitate pugnare possent, se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suæ virtuti invidere, a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent. Sibi præstare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati quam ab his per cruciatum interfici inter quos dominari consuessent.

(*a.*) Parse *mœnibus*, *ope*, *præstare*, *pati*, *quamvis*, *dominari*, *consuessent*.

(*b.*) Distinguish *mœnia*, *murus*, and *paries*.

(*c.*) *Ne se armis despoliaret*. What is the case of *armis*, and why?

(*d.*) Turn into the *direct* form the sentence beginning with "unum petere," and ending with "armis despoliaret."

3. Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne quum ad arma concurri oporteret.

(*a.*) Translate these words.

(*b.*) Why is *Cæsari* in the dative?

(*c.*) What is the most usual meaning of the participle in *dus*. Express in Latin, using this participle, "I require to read this book."

4. Milites aggeris petendi causa processerant. Vary the expression "aggeris petendi causa" in as many ways as you can.

5. When verbs, which do not govern an accusative in the active voice, are employed in the passive voice, what is their construction in that voice? Give some examples.

6. Translate:—

Apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major hæc dicit: Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me quum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim dum eram vobiscum animum meum videbatis, sed eum esse in hoc corpore ex iis rebus quas gerebam intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si nullum videbitis.

7. Mention some of the considerations that Cicero urges against the notion that old age is miserable.

8. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) Cæsar said that, between his army and the enemy's, there lay a marsh of no great extent.

(*b.*) The general was of opinion that he ought not to hesitate about advancing against the enemy.

(*c.*) The soldiers were commanded to march as quickly as possible.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

چشم جانان اور هی چشم غزالان اور هی
وضع انسان اور هی ترکیب حیوان اور هی
گرکتان اوس سے پہلے اس سے جگر هوچاک چاک
ماہ تابان اور هی رخسار تابان اور هی
سیر مقتل ست سچہہ گلگشت ای نازک مزاج
باغ بستان اور هی گنج شہیدان اور هی
ایک یوسف وهان گراتهایہان گرے دلهای خلق
چاہ کنعان اور هی چاہ زنخدان اور هی
برق اسپر هنستي هی روتا هی اسپراک جہان
ابر باران اور هی یہہ چشم گریان اور هی
خاک جنت میں لگیگا بعد مردن دل میرا
ناز غلمان اور هی انداز انسان اور هی
اس میں هی داغ فراق ای صبح اسمین آفتاب
یہہ گریبان اور هی تیرا گریبان اور هی
دلسے هی کاوش اسے تلوونسے هی اوسکو خلش
خار مژگان اور هی خار مغیلان اور هی
جانور اسپر هی عاشق اسپہ عاشق آدمي
سرو بستان اور هی سرو خرامان اور هی
هوتے هیں خون اوسکے دیکھے سے تواوسکے ضرب سے
چشم عریان اور هی شمشیر عریان اور هی
گرچہہ دونوں خاک پر غلطان هیں لیکن فرق هی
سنبلستان اور هی زلف پریشان اور هی
ناتراشیدہ هی وہ اور یہہ هی سانچي میں ڈهلا
شاخ مرجان اور هی دست حسینان اور هی
باعث ایمان هی وہ غارتگر ایمان هی یہہ
نظم قرآن اور هی رخسار جانان اور هی
فرق هی شاہ و گدا میں قول شاعر هی یہي
شیر قالین اور هی شیر نیستان اور هی

2. Explain, in English or Hindustani, the meaning of the second and seventh verses.

3. Explain چشم عریان, خار مغیلان, چاہ کنعان, and give the two pronunciations of سنبلستان, and نیستان. Which pronunciation is here required? What is the etymology of نستعلیق, فرنگ, غارتگر?

4. Write down the 3rd persons singular of all tenses of the *passive* of مارنا, with the English meanings.

5. Write in Hindustani an application to the Head-master of a School, asking to be admitted as a student.

6. Correct the errors of the following passage :—

مکرمت خان کو حکم صادر هوا کہ شہر پناہ پتھر اور متّي سے بنا جاوے بموجب حکم عالي کي شہر پناہ متّي اور پتھر سے چار مہینہ کے عرصے مین دیڑہ لگ کر بنا لیکن اس سبب سے کہ متّي کو چندان قیام نہین هی پاني کے زور اور برسات کے زور شور مین اکسر جگہہ سے شہر پناہ گر پڑا هی اسواسطہ چھبیسوان سال جلوس کا بائیسوین تاریخ کو حکم هوا کہ اس شہر پناہ کو اوکیڑکر سرے سے شہر پناہ لطیف و نفیس اور مستحکم اور مضبوط چونے اور پتھر سے بنایا جاوے *

7. Write out the passage given in the preceding question, substituting Hindi for all foreign words.

8. Decline جو, وہ, کیا. Can وہ be used as a plural?

The plains of Panipat have repeatedly been the field of battle for kings contending for the empire of India. In 1526, Baber, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and utterly routed Ibrahim, the Patan king of Delhi, whose army is usually estimated at about 100,000 men, with 1,000 elephants. About 40,000 of the army of Delhi were slain, and among them Ibrahim, whose empire was seized by Baber. Another battle was fought near Panipat in 1761, between Ahmad Durání and the Mahrattas, who were defeated. Panipat belonged formerly to the Subah of Delhi, and lies on the route from Delhi to Karnaul.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

فدوي باشندهٔ كيرو دارالسلطنت مصر كا هى باپ ميرا پيشه دلالي كا كيا كرتا تها اور اسي پيشه مين اوسنے بهت دولت پيدا كي جب اوسنے قضا كي بهت مال واسباب اوسكا ميرے هاتهه لگا اوسكے بعد مين نے بهي يهي پيشه اختيار كيا ايك دن مين بازار مين غله فروشون كے جهان سب قسم كا غله بكتا تها اور سوداگر جمع هوكر خريد و فروخت كرتے تهے گيا تها وهان ايك جوان خوبصورت پوشاك عمدهٔ پهنے هوئے سوار اوس منڈي مين آيا اور مجهسے صاحب سلامت كر كے نمونه تل كا مجهكو دكهلايا اور پوچها كه اس قسم كے تل كتنے من بكتے هين مين اوسكے نمونه كو خوب سا ديكهكر بولا كه قيمت اسكي في من سو درهم هى اوس جوان نے كها كه اگر كوئي خريدار اسكا هووے تو اوسكو ميرے پاس كه فتح دروازے كے متصل ايك سرا مين رهتا هون لے آنا اور اس قيمت كو سب كا سب تلوا دينا مين اپنے گهر جاكر تمهارے آنے كا منتظر رهونگا يهه كهكے وه جوان چلا گيا مين نے وه نمونه اور سوداگرون كو دكهلايا وه سب في من ايك سو دس درهم دينے پر راضى هوئے مين اپنے دل مين بهت خوش هوا كه فى من دس درهم ميرا حق هى *

2. Explain خدا حافظ, الف و ليله, عياشى, كاشغر, دلى, اندرپرست, فى‌من, زكيرو, نظام‌الدين اوليا, ميرسامان, طغرا, ديهات, القصه and the spelling of دوكان.

3. Write in Hindustani or English an account of the origin of Urdu, as given in your text-book.

4. Decline كالا پاني, خانه, سلامى, راجا, and the pronoun كون, with the English meanings for each case.

5. Write down the gender of موتي, فتوى, فاتحه, شور, تعليم, شهر, خاك, حرف, شانه, زلف, قسم, ظلم, جيبهه, جان, تعويذ.

6. Write down the 3rd persons singular of all tenses of the active of مارنا, with the English meanings. You are to give the native grammatical names of the tenses.

7. Mention the various forms of the Imperatives in Hindustani. Write down any number of respectful phrases and titles, used in addressing kings, teachers, nobles, and walís (ولی).

8. Express in Hindustani words and numerals 53, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $397\frac{3}{4}$, $4756\frac{1}{8}$, $300024\frac{3}{5}$; $2468947\frac{2}{3}$; the fourth, sixth, nineteenth, seventy-sixth, one hundred and twenty-sixth. Translate—Four times three is twelve. What day of the month is this? It is the 29th of March, according to the Christian era. The distance between Calcutta and Delhi is more than a thousand miles, a mile being about half a kos.

9. Translate into English, *or* paraphrase in Hindustani, the following passage :—

نے بلبل چمن نہ گل نودمیدہ ہون
مین موسم بہار مین شاخ بریدہ ہون
گریان بشکل شیشہ و خندان بطرز جام
اس میکدہ کے بیچ عبث آفریدہ ہون
کس سے کرون مین دعوی دل جاے ای خدا
دل دادۂ زکف رخ دلبر ندیدہ ہون
مین کیا کہون کہ کون ہون سودا بقول درد
جو کچھ کہ ہون سو ہون غرض آفت رسیدہ ہون

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into Hindustani or English :—

لقمان حکیم را گفتند ادب از که آموختی * گفت از بی‌ادبان که هرچه ازیشان در نظرم ناپسند آمد ازان پرهیز کردم * * قطعه *

نگویند از سر بازیچه حرفی
کزان پندی نگیرد صاحب هوش *
وگر صد باب حکمت پیش نادان
بخوانند آیدش بازیچه در گوش *

2. (*a.*) Is it necessary to read the اضافت after لقمان, and after صاحب in the above verse? Do you say صاحبِ دل or صاحبْ‌دل? State the rule.

(*b.*) Explain the final ي in پندی, آموختي, حرفی.

(*c.*) Explain the forms آیدش, نظرم, کزان, the word بازپچه before سر, and make a remark on the spelling of بدو, برین, ازیشان.

3. Translate into English:—

گله کردم پیش یکی از مشایخ که فلان بفساد من گواهی داد * گفت بصلاحش خجل کن * قطعه * تونیکو روش باش تابد سگال
بد گفتن تو نیابد مجال * چو آهنگ بربط بود مستقیم * کي از دست مطرب خورد گوشمال *

4. (*a.*) Give the etymology of گوشمال, مطرب, مستقیم, بادادان, اقلیم -امروز.

(*b.*) Write down the vowel points (اعراب) of فلان-فساد-مجال-خورد-گله.

(*c.*) Write down the several meanings which each of the following words has:—آهنگ, پرداختن, سفر, خوان, بار, گرد, بر.

5. Parse, according to the *Persian* grammar, نگسترند, گفته‌باشد یای معروف with the بودی, یای مجهول with the بودي. What Persian tense corresponds to the English Future Perfect?

6. Translate— از خلایق برحمت اندرم, and explain the preposition به in بزحمت. What is the rule? Explain the allusion in گفتم بده دینار از قید فرنگم خلاص داد.

7. Write down the *first persons singular* of all tenses and moods of the verb ایستادن.

8. Write down the names of any Persian poets you know. Explain تخلص-مثنوی-طعه. What is *Dari* (دری)? In what countries is the Persian language spoken?

9. Translate into English:—

بروی خود در اطماع باز نتوان کرد چو بازشد بدرشتی فرازنتوان کرد *

مرغ جائے پرد که چینه بود نه بجائے رود که چی نبود *
کس نبیند که تشنگان حجاز بلب آب شور گرد آیند *
هر کجا چشمهٔ بود شیرین مردم و مرغ ومور گرد آیند *

10. Explain the word چی in the preceding question. Write out the words which have the اضافت.

11. Mention the cases when the sign ء (شکل همزه) is used by the Persians. What means پستهٔ? Can you write پستئی it?

PERSIAN.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

شنیدم که فرمان دهی داد گر قبا داشتي هردو رو آستر *
یکے گفت ای خسرو نیک روز ز دیبای چیني قبائے بدوز *
بگفت این قدر ستر و آسایش است وزین بگذري زیب وآرایش است *
نه از بهر آن مي ستانم خراج که زینت کنم برخود وتخت وتاج *
اگر چون زنان حله برتن کنم به مردي چجا دفع دشمن کنم *
مرا هم زصدگونه آز و هواست ولیکن خزینه نه تنها مراست *
خزاین پر از بهر لشکر بود نه از بهر آئین و زیور بود *
سپاهی که خوشدل نباشد زشاه ندارد حدود ولایت نگاه *
چو دشمن خر روستائي برد ملک باج ودهیك چرا مي خورد *

2. Explain خسرو, آئین, and دهیك. Form adjectives of these three words.

3. How are adjectives compared in Persian? Explain forms like دشمن‌تر, افضلتر. Form the comparative of بد, and state how this comparative may be abbreviated.

4. Form the plurals of آزاد, جادو, ابرو, ماهرو, بچه, روی, and the Arabic plurals of شیخ, طبیب, عزیز, انگشت, انگشت, and the Arabic plurals of صورت, عبد, حال, ملك, زمان, and بوستان. Put the meaning to each of these words.

5. Translate into Persian :—

This is the man in whose house I was last night. In whose house were you to-day? Which of the two did you put on the table? He had thus a double profit. We said good-bye to him. He died about three years after this event. Akbar worshipped the sun, and ordered his courtiers to make the *sijdah* (سجده) in the Darbár-i-khás (دربار خاص). The more I see him, the more I like him. After Khusrau of Delhi, the next greatest poet of Hindustan is Faizi, the brother of Abulfazl.

6. The following words have each *two* pronunciations :- خواب, پهن, پذیرفتن, زلیخا, کهن, سخن, برهنه, گلستان. Explain the *wáw* in خورد, خودن; and the *alif* in اشتر.

7. Explain :— مجازی, آهخته, بیذق, ابن‌السبیل, روز هیجا, معروف کرخی, عشق سقای نیل, and give the etymology of اِنبار, نستعلیق, بسحاق, ماجرا, مغیلان.

8. Translate into Hindustani :—

مرا پیر دانا و مرشد شهاب دو اندرز فرمود برروی آب *
یکے آنکه برخویش خودبین مباش دگر آنکه برغیر بدبین مباش *

9. How many Arabic words are there in the preceding two verses? Give their Persian equivalents. Which two words of the last بیت contain the rhyme? Explain the term ردیف.

10. Write down the امر and نهي of the following verbs :— ربودن-بودن - ستادن, فرستادن - پختن -بیختن- آوردن -جُستن-جستن-رُستن-رستن -اندودن- یارستن - فهمیدن. Give the Hindustani equivalent for each of these Infinitives.

11. Write down the Imperatives, Infinitives, and Participles, active and passive, of the verb نوشتن, giving the meanings in English and Hindustani.

☞ *No.* 5 is not to be omitted by the students.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

قيل انّ تاجرا سعيدا اراد الخروج الى بعض الجهات وكان عنده مائة منّ من الحديد فاودعها عند رجل من اخوانه وذهب الى سفره ثم لما قدم من السفر توجّه الى صاحبه وطلب منه الوديعة فقال له صاحبه قد اكلتها الجردان قال قد سمعت لاشيء اوقع من اسنانها ففرح الرجل بتصديقه على ما قال ثم انّ التاجر خرج ولقى ابن الرجل فاخذه وذهب به الى بيته ثم رجع الى الرجل من الغد فقال له الرجل هل عندك من ابنى خبر فقال التاجر انّى حين خرجت من عندك بالامس رأيت بأزا اختطف غلاما لعله ابنك فصرخ الرجل وقال يُقوم هل رأيتم اوسمعتم ان البزاة تخطف الصبيان فقال التاجر ارضا تاكل جردانها الحديد ايس بمستنكر لبزاتها ان تخطف القيلة قال الرجل انا اكلت حديدك وهذا ثمنه فاردد على ّ ولدي *.

فاردد - بمستنكر - لعله - يُقوم - اكلتها - فاودعها

2. Parse the forms

3. Write down the third person singular of the مضارع مجهول of every باب of the verb قال.

4. Inflect the ماضي of رأي ; also its مضارع and امر, and the ماضي and مضارع of the Báb-i-If'ál (افعال) of the same verb.

5. Form the plurals of غلام - جبل - بحر - سفينة - فراش - دولة - سكين - هديّة - صديق - اسير - خاتم - دواء. Add the vowel-points (اعراب) and the meanings.

6. Decline the Pronouns ذو and الذي.

7. Write down the numerals from *one* to *twenty-one*, giving the vowel-points.

8. What do the Bábs افعلال - انفعال - تفعل - افعال, express ? Give examples.

9. Explain the terms الاسماء المنسوبة - اسماء الكثرة - حروف العطف جمع القلة الفعل المضاعف and give examples.

10. Write down the pronominal affixes used with the Arabic verb. Take نصرت, نصرتم, نصروا, and form *they help me*, they help *thee*, they help *him*, they help *her*, and so on.

11. Translate:—My book, thy book, his two books, our two books, their two books (masc. and feminine); our books, her books; my judge, his judge; our judges, their judge.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English or Hindustani:—

ردوا علی حبیبی لا حاجة لی بمال *
ولا ارید هدایا من جوهر ولالی *
قد کان عندی بدرا سما بافق جمال *
وفاق حسا ومعنی وام یقس بغزال *
و قده غصن بان انماه من دلال *
ولیس فی الغصن طبع یسبی عقول الرجال *
ربیته و هو طفل علی مهاد الدلال *
وانثنی لحزین علیه مشغول بال *

2. Write out this passage, with the vowel points.

3. Explain عمران, الاصمعی, بهرام جور, الحجاج, سورة الاخلاص, الموصل, الماهون.

4. Explain ابوك لله, لابد, and the objective case (نصب) in مرحبا, راعلا, وسهلا, and سبحان الله.

5. Distinguish between منصرف and غیرمنصرف. Give examples. State under which circumstances a غیرمنصرف becomes a منصرف What is the term for words that are neither منصرف, nor غیرمنصرف?

6. Translate into Arabic:—

The house (دار) of the king—the houses of the king—in the house of the two kings—in the two houses of the

king—the sons and daughters of the king—the great house of the king—the house of the great king—the great house of the great king—O king!—O great king!—O king of Persia!—This house of the king—This is the house of the king—Do not be Jews, but Muslims!

7. Parse اشتريت. Form the *Ism-i-Fá'il.* Translate—The buyer of the slave—the buyer of a slave—I know the buyer of the slave. The buying master—a buying master—I see the buying master.—What is the meaning of غازى‌الدين ? How is this word generally pronounced in India ?

8. Explain the various constructions and meanings of the word ما.

9. Inflect the مضارع.امر.ماضي of the active of the *Báb-i-Mufá'alat* (مفاعله) of مدّ.

10. Translate into English or Hindustani :—

قال عبدالواحد بن زيد اشتريت غلاما على شرط ان لا يخدمني بالليل فلما جن الليل طلبته فما وجدته والابواب مغلقة فلما اصبحنا اعطاني درهما صحيحا منقوشا عليه سورة الاخلاص فقلت له من اين لك هذا فقال يا سيدي لك على درهم في كل يوم مثل هذا علي ان لا تستعملني بالليل فكان يغيب كل ليلة فلما كان بعد ايام جاءني قوم و قالوا يا عبدالواحد بع غلامك فانه نباش.

☞ No. 6 is compulsory.

HINDI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ईश्वर जीवहि भेद प्रभु सकल कहउ समुझाइ।
जातें होइ चरणरति सोक मोह भ्रम जाइ॥
थोरे महँ भव कहौं बुझाई सुनउ तात मति मान चित लाई।
मैं अरु मोर तोर तैं माया जेहि वश कीन्हे जीव निकाया।

गोगोचर जहं लगि मनजाई सो सब माया जानेऊ भाई।
तेहि कर भेद सुनऊ तुम सोऊ विद्या अपर अविद्या दोऊ।
एक दुष्ट अतिशय दुख रूपा जा बश जीव पराभव कूपा।
एक रचे जग गुण बश जाके प्रभु प्रेरित नहिं निजबल ताके।
ज्ञान मान जहं एकौ नाहीं देखत ब्रह्मरूप सब माहीं।
कहिय तात सो परम विरागी तृण सम सिद्धि तीनि गुण त्यागी।

2. What is the meaning of गा (5th line)?

3. What doctrine in Hindoo Philosophy is maintained in the above extract?

4. What is referred to by दोऊ (6th line)?

5. Expound the meaning of गुण बश जाके.

6. Turn the following passage into prose, using your own words as far as possible :—

राम बालि निजधाम पठावा नगरलोक सब व्याकुल धावा।
नानाविध बिलाप करतारा कूटे केश न देहसंभारा।
पुनि पुनि तारा मोल उरधरई बदन बिलोकि हृदय दुख दहई।
मैं पति तुमहिं बऊत समुझावा कालबिबश पिय मनहि न आवा।
अंगद कह कछु कहन न पायऊ बोचहि सुरपुर प्राण पठायऊ।
तारा बिकल देखि रघुराया दीन्ह ज्ञान हरिलीन्ही माया।
छिति जल पावक गगन समीरा पंचरचित यह अधम शरीरा।
प्रगट सो तनु तव आगे सोवा जीव नित्य तुम्ह केहि लगि रोवा।
उपजा ज्ञान चरण तव लागी लीन्हेसि परम भक्तिबरमागी।
उमादारुयोषितकीनाईं सबहि नचावत रामगुसाईं।
तब सुग्रीवहि आयसु दीन्हा मृतक कर्म बिधिवत सब कीन्हा।
राम कहा अनुजहिं समुझाई राज देऊ सुग्रीवहि जाई।
रघुपतिचरण नाइकरि माथा चले सकल प्रेरित रघुनाथा।

7. What is meant by निजधाम, and by कालबिबश?

8. Point out all proper names in the above extract, and say who they were.

9. How would the following words be written in the *Khariboli* केहि सुग्रीवहि अनुजहिं:—Who is meant by the last word?

10. Parse बिलोकि (3rd line), समुझावा (4th line), हरि (6th line).

HINDI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:—

बांस नरसल जौ गेंहूं मक्का जुआर बाजरा जख चांवल वगैरः ये सब घासें हैं देखो ईश्वर की कैसी रचना है कि ईख के रस से राव गुड़ खांड़ बतासा मिसरी कंद आदि मिठाइयां बनती हैं जिस तन के रस्से बनाये जाते हैं उसका पेड भी घास के भेद में है।

यह भी याद रक्खो कि बोल चाल में घास उसे कहते हैं जो पृथ्वी पर आप से आप जगती है और जिसे गाय भैंस घोड़ा आदि चरते हैं घास की भी कैसी अद्भुत प्रकृति है कि जितनी चरी और काटा जाता है उतनी ही अधिक बढ़ती है।

पहाड़ के पत्थरों पर घास जमनेके लिये मिट्टी नहीं होती पर वहां पानी पड़ने से काई जम जाती और वही सूख कर मिट्टी हो जाती है इस रीत से उन पत्थरों पर इतनी मृत्तिका बढ़ जाती है कि वहां कोई बीज किसी भी तरह जा पड़ता है तो उसका पेड़ जम जाता है। ईश्वर की युक्ति देखो कि काई से भी कैसे काम निकलते हैं इस से यही जाना जाता है कि ईश्वर का बनाया हुआ कोई भी पदार्थ व्यर्थ नहीं है।

2. Point out any Persian or foreign word not of Indian origin which you may find in the above extract.

3. Of what gender are पेड़ रचना पहाड़ घास प्रकृति बीज

4. Give the literal meaning of the words भेद काई व्यर्थ.

5. Give the Sanscrit words, of which the following are corrupted forms:—गाय भैंस पत्थर.

6. Translate the following lines into Hindee:—

The renown of the five brothers spread far and wide through Urjoon's victory, and Dhriturastra recalled them to Hustinapoor; where, to prevent feuds, he divided the

kingdom between his son Dooryudhuna and his five nephews. Hustinapoor was assigned to Dooryudhuna. Yoodistheer fixed his capital at a little distance, at Indruprustha; and it soon began to rival the older metropolis in splendour. Yoodistheer daily increased in strength, and at length, in the pride of his heart, determined to celebrate the Uswamedha, the sacrifice of the horse, a Scythic rite, never performed, but by the most powerful sovereign in India. It has been conjectured that this sacrifice implied the possession of paramount authority. It appears to have roused the jealousy of Jurasundha, the great king of Muguda, with whose pretensions to the supreme authority in India it interfered.

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ଦମ୍ଭନକ ସତ୍ରେଷ ହୋଇ କହିଲା, ତୁମ୍ଭେ କ କେବଳ ଆହାର ନମନ୍ତେ ଗୁରୁସେବା କର ? ଇହା ଅନୁଚିତ, ଯେହେତୁ ବହୁ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଉପକାର ଆଉ ଶତ୍ରୁମାନଙ୍କ ଅପକାର ନମନ୍ତେ ଗୁରୁଙ୍କ ଆଜ୍ଞାପ୍ତ ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରନ୍ତି ; କେବଳ ଆପଣା ପେଟ କଏ ନ ପୋଷେ ? ଯାହା ବଞ୍ଚିବାରେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ ଆଉ ବହୁ ବାନ୍ଧବ ଲୋକେ ବଞ୍ଚନ୍ତି କେବଳ ତାହାର ଜୀବନ ସାର୍ଥ ; ଆପଣା ନମନ୍ତେ କଏ ନ ବଞ୍ଚେ ? ଅଥଚ ଯେ ବଞ୍ଚିଲେ ଅନେକ ଲୋକେ ବଞ୍ଚନ୍ତି ସେହି ବଞ୍ଚି ଥାଉ, ନଚେତ୍ କାକ ସୁଦ୍ଧା କ ଚଞ୍ଚୁଦ୍ୱାରା ଆପଣା ଉଦର ପୂର୍ତ୍ତି କରି ନାହିଁ ? ଦେଖ, କୌଣସି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଯାଞ୍ଚ କାହାଣରେ ଦାସତ୍ୱ ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରେ, କେହ ଲକ୍ଷ କାହାଣରେ କରେ, ଏକ କୌଣସି ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଲୋକ ଲକ୍ଷ କାହାଣରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମିଳେ ନାହିଁ । ଏକଚ

ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ସମାନ ଜାତି, ତହିଁରେ ଦାସବୃ ଅତି ଗର୍ହିତ ; ପୁଣି ସେ ଦାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେ ଅପ୍ରଧାନ, ସେ କି ଜୀବିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗଣନା ହୁଏ? ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ ତାହା କହିଅଛନ୍ତି, ଘୋଡ଼ା, ହସ୍ତୀ, ଲୁହା, କାଷ୍ଠ, ପାଷାଣ, ବସ୍ତ୍ର, ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ପୁରୁଷ, ଓ ଜଳ ଏ ସକଳ ପଦାର୍ଥର ଭେଦ ବିଶେଷରୂପେ ଅନ୍ତର ଅଟେ । ଆଉ କାହାରି ଅତ୍ୟଳ୍ପ ହେଲେ ଅଧିକ ଜଣା ଯାଏ, ଯେମନ୍ତ ଅତ୍ୟଳ୍ପ ନାଡ଼ୀ, ବସା, ମେଦ ଓ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ମଳିନ ମାଂସରହିତ ଅସ୍ଥି ଯଦ୍ୟପି କ୍ଷୁଧା ନିବୃତ୍ତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନ ହୁଏ, ତଥାପି କୁକ୍କୁର ତାହା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ, ମାତ୍ର ସିଂହ କ୍ରୋଡ଼ରେ ଶୃଗାଳ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେଲେହେଁ ତାକୁ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ହସ୍ତିକୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ ।

2. Is ସରୋଷ a simple or compound word? Explain it fully.

3. What is the meaning of ବଞ୍ଚିବାରେ ?

4. In what case is ଲୋକ in the sentence କୌଣସି ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଲୋକ ଲକ୍ଷ କାହାଣରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମିଳେ ନାହିଁ ।

5. What is the meaning of ଅନ୍ତର, ବସା, ମେଦ, ଅସ୍ଥ.

6. Give the feminines of ସିଂହ, ବିଦ୍ୱାନ, ଧାତା.

7. Give the rule for the change of ନ into ଣ.

8. Say in what gender the following words are :—

ମହିମା ଭାବନା ରାଜା ଗରିମା ଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଭକ୍ତି ମାୟାବୀ ନଦୀ

ORIYA.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

ଆଉଲାର ମରଣାନନ୍ତର ତାହାଙ୍କର ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିଶୃଙ୍ଖଳ ହେବାରେ, ଓଷ୍ଟଗୋଥୀୟ ଲୋକମାନେ ପୁନର୍ବାର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ହୋଇ, ୪୯୦ ସାଲେ ଇତାଲି ଦେଶରେ ଗମନ କରି ତାହା ଓ ତଦୁତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ଥିତ କୌଣସି୨

ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କର ବଶୀଭୂତ କରି, ସେଠାରେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଗଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାପନ କଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଥମ ଗଜା ଥିୟୋଦରିକ ଅତି ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ ହିତୈଷି ଶାସନକର୍ତ୍ତା ଥିଲେ । ୫୨୬ ସାଲେ ତାହାଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ହେଲା ଉତ୍ତାରଁ କନସ୍ତାନ୍ତ୍ରିନପୁରସ୍ଥ ଯୁଷ୍ଟିନିୟାନ୍ ନାମକ ଗଜାଥିଗଜ ଆପଣାର ସୁଯୋଗ ବୁଝି, ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳୀୟ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଇତାଲି ଦେଶର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ପୁନଃ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଲେ । ତଦବଧି କନସ୍ତାନ୍ତ୍ରିନପୁରସ୍ଥ ଗଜାମାନଙ୍କର ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଦେଶାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷମାନେ ଇତାଲି ଦେଶର କୌଣସି ୨ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଶାସନ କରିବାକୁ ଲାଗିଲେ । ମାତ୍ର ସେହି ସମୟରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଦେଶର ଉତ୍ତର ଭାଗରେ ସ୍ଥାପିତ ଲଙ୍ଗବାର୍ଦ୍ଦିୟ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ଗଜ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ୨ ଯେତେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଲେ, ସେହି ଦେଶାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷମାନଙ୍କର ପରାକ୍ରମ ତେତେ କ୍ଷୟ ପାଇଲା ।

2. Give the sandhi and the *literal* sense of the words ମରଣାନନ୍ତର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରାଜାଧିରାଜ ଦେଶାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

3. Give the literal meaning of ବିଶୃଙ୍ଖଳ

4. Give six synonymes of ରାଜା

5. What is the difference between ସ୍ଥିତ and ସ୍ଥାପିତ ?

6. Translate the following passage into Oriya :—

The renown of the five brothers spread far and wide through Urjoon's victory, and Dhriturastra recalled them to Hustinapoor ; where, to prevent feuds, he divided the kingdom between his son Dooryudhuna and his five nephews. Hustinapoor was assigned to Dooryudhuna. Yoodistheer fixed his capital at a little distance, at Indruprustha ; and it soon began to rival the older metropolis in splendour. Yoodistheer daily increased in strength ; and at length, in the pride of his heart, determined to celebrate the Uswamedha, the sacrifice of the horse, a Scythic rite, never performed, but by the most powerful sovereign in India. It has been conjectured that this sacrifice implied the possession of paramount authority.

It appears to have roused the jealousy of Jurasundha, the great king of Muguda, with whose pretensions to the supreme authority in India it interfered.

HISTORY.

Examiners.— { Rev. J. Anderson. / Rev. J. Ashton, B. A.

1. Describe the manners, customs, and political constitution of the Spartans.

2. Give a sketch of the career of Cyrus, of Alcibiades, of Philip of Macedon, and of Pompey the Great.

3. Give an account of the Indian expedition and of the last days of Alexander.

4. State when the 2nd Punic war began, and when it closed, and describe its course and issue.

5. Give some account of the two most famous kings of the ancient Muguda kingdom, and of the extent of their dominion.

6 State what you know of the establishment and downfall of the kingdom of Beejuynuggur, and mention the dates of these events.

7. Describe the character of Akbar, and state what portions of India were added to the Mogul empire during his reign.

8. What were the chief events in the life of Nana Furnavese, and what part did the Engish take in Mahratta affairs during the time of his public career?

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners. { MR. R. PARRY.
REV. B. LARCHER.

1. Name three peninsulas in Europe, one in Asia, and one in America. In what direction do the great peninsulas generally run?

2. What is a plain? Give the northern and eastern boundaries of the great central European plain. What countries are included in it? What are the corresponding terms for *Plain* in North and South America?

3. Explain the terms,—estuary, basin, affluent, confluence, delta. Give an example of each. What is a water-shed? Name one in Europe, and one in Asia.

4. Mention the different branches of the European Alps. Say what countries they divide, and what rivers take their rise in them. What is meant by snow-line, and at what elevation is it to be found in the Alps?

5. Where are the following towns, and for what are they celebrated:—Tokay, Belgrade, Varna, Rouen, Cintra, Talavera, Tarsus, Axum, Tyre, Badajoz, Rangoon, and Breslau.

6. Mention the native states and foreign possessions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

7. In what districts of India are the following productions found:—cinnamon, coal, opium, silk, sugar, tea, cotton, indigo, marble, coffee, and diamonds.

8. Name the mountain ranges of Hindostan, and note their bearings. Mention the rivers south of the Vindhya Hills, and give the direction of each.

9. Describe the course of the Brahmapootra, the Danube, the Thames, and the Shannon. State through what countries or counties they pass, and what towns are situated on their banks.

10. If a line were drawn from Madrid to Pekin what countries, seas, rivers, and mountains would it traverse?

11. Give the names of the American States in which the following cities are situated:—Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, Baltimore, New York, and New Orleans.

12. Draw a rough outline map of Asia, and show the position of its different countries.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners.— { Mr. M. Mowat, M. A.
Mr. J. M. Scott, B. A.

1. Find the difference between 1·6 of 3·4 of £1·125 and $\frac{1}{5}$ of 3·6 of £9·1125, and find the value of—

$$\frac{6{\cdot}27 \times 0{\cdot}5}{(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4}) \times 8{\cdot}36} \div \frac{(\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } \frac{1}{10}) \times (\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 21\frac{1}{3})}{(\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6}) + 1{\cdot}4}$$

2. Extract the square root of 153·140625, and of 3·3, each to three places of decimals.

3. If one man walks 165 miles in 6 days, how far will another man walk in 15 days if he walks $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the same time that the other man walks 4 miles?

4. Three equal glasses are filled with a mixture of spirits and water: the proportion of spirits to water in each glass is as follows:—in the first glass as 2 : 3, in the second as 3 : 4, and in the third as 4 : 5. The contents of the three glasses are poured into a single vessel: what is the proportion of spirits to water in it?

5. Find the interest on £350 from 3rd March to 28th December, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

6. How many yards of carpet, 25 inches wide, will be required for a room, 19 feet 7 inches long, and 18 feet 9 inches wide?

7. Given $a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = \sqrt{3}$, $c = 4$, and $d = 0$: find the value of $\sqrt{(a^2+b^2+c^2)(b^2+c^2)(b^2+d^2)}$, and extract the square root of

$$a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2-2a(b-c+d)-2b(c-d)-2c\,d.$$

8. Simplify $\left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}+\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2}\right)\div\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}-\frac{a^3-b^3}{a^3+b^3}\right)$ and show that

$$1-\left(\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}\right)^2=\frac{(a+b+c)(a+c-b)(b+c-a)}{4b^2c^2}(a+b-c)$$

9. Solve the equations $\frac{4x+3}{9}+\frac{29-7x}{12-5x}=\frac{8x+19}{18}$ and $\frac{8x+4}{\sqrt{x+5}}=4\sqrt{x+5}$.

10. Find the greatest common measure of x^3+4x^2-5 and x^3-3x+2, and the least common multiple of $x^3-5x^3+x^2+4x-4$ and $x^4+x^3-6x^2-4x+8$.

11. Solve the simultaneous equations:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{3}y=12-\frac{1}{6}z \\ \frac{1}{2}y+\frac{1}{3}z-\frac{1}{6}x=8 \\ \frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{3}z=10 \end{array}\right\}$$

12. There is a number, the sum of whose digits is 5; and if 10 times the digit in the place of tens be added to 4 times the digit in the place of units, the number will be inverted. What is the number?

GEOMETRY.

Examiners.— { Mr. C. Martin, B. A.
Mr. R. Dick, M. A.

1. Define plane superficies, acute-angled triangle, sector, and segment of a circle, noting the case in which the two last coincide. What are the points of resemblance and difference in the following:—chord and diameter, seg-

ment of a circle and semi-circle, square and rhombus? and distinguish between postulate and problem, axiom and theorem.

2. To make a triangle, of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.

Prove that the two circles required in this proposition, must cut each other.

3.—

(*a*) *Enunciate* the propositions of the first book in which Euclid proves the equality of two triangles in every respect, and those in which two triangles are proved equal in area only.

(*b*) *Enunciate* the only other case in which two triangles can be equal in every respect.

(*c*) What inference would you draw as to the equality of two triangles which are equiangular to each other?

4.—

(*a*) Prove that the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles, *without producing* a side of the triangle.

(*b*) Show from I. 47 how to find a square, which shall be equal to the difference of two given squares.

5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, four times the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts, together with the square on the other part, is equal to the square on the straight line, which is made up of the whole and that part.

State and prove this algebraically only, and illustrate by a numerical example.

6.—

(*a*) To divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts, may

be equal to the square on the other part. Give *only* the construction in this proposition; and show how many points of section can be obtained.

(*b*) Prove by means of II. 12 and II. 13 that if any side of a triangle be bisected, the squares on the other two sides are together equal to twice the square on half the line bisected, and twice the square on the line drawn from the point of bisection to the opposite angle.

7. From a given point, either without a given circle or in its circumference, to draw a straight line touching the circle. Give the construction *only;* and show, by assuming the angle in a semi-circle to be a right angle, how the first case of this proposition may be more simply effected.

8. On a given straight line to describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle, in the two following cases only:—

(1) When the given angle is a right angle.

(2) When the given angle is the angle of an equilateral triangle.

9.—

(*a*.) Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

(*b*.) If the three points be joined in which the inscribed circle meets the sides of the triangle, show that the resulting triangle is acute-angled.

10. Perform *one only* of the following deductions:—

(1) Construct a right-angled triangle, having given the hypotenuse and the sum of the sides.

(2) Two circles have the same centre; show that all chords of the outer circle, which touch the inner circle, are equal.

First Examination in Arts, 1868.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. (*a*) What name is given to the metre of the *Castle of Indolence?* And what to the last line of each stanza? Point out what irregularity there is in the rhythm of the following line:—

"Loose life, unruly passions, and diseases pale."

(*b*) What was Thomson's object in filling his poem with archaisms? Give the modern forms of the following obsolete expressions:—*drowsyhead, ne, sweltry, han, perdie, Dan Sol, oftsoons, imp of Jove, eke, soot, eath, spittles, swink, wonne, benempt, earle, eyne.*

2. Explain the meaning of the following:—

a. Or softly stealing, with your watery gear,
Along the brook, the crimson spotted fry
You may delude.

b. What elegance and grandeur wide expand
The pride of Turkey and of Persia land.

c. He try'd
To touch the kindling canvas into life.

d. It cannot be deny'd
That virtue still some tincture has of vice,
And vice of virtue. What should then betide
But that our charity be not too nice?

e. But now a purchase to the sword she lies,
Her harvests for uncertain owners rise;
Each vineyard doubtful of its master grows,
And to the victor's bowl each vintage flows.

f. Heat of revenge, and noble pride of soul
O'erlook the foe, advantaged by his post,
Lessen his numbers, and contract his host.

g. Who for the sake of filling with one blast
The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste.

h. As if the world and they were hand and glove.

i. Or having whelped a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains;
A prologue interdashed with many a stroke—
An art contrived to advertise the joke,
So that the jest is clearly to be seen,
Not in the words,—but in the gap between.

3. (*a.*) Give the meaning of the words—*pell-mell*, *diapason*, *muckworm*, *limbo-lake*, *welkin*, *loll*, *quintessence*, *arrier-ban*, *rant*, *skulk:* and (*b*) the derivation of *pilgrim*, *caitiff*, *cabal*, *wizard*, *palmer*, *lazar-house*, *hospital*, *ancestor*.

4. *a.* "But now, alas! we live too late in time:
Our patrons now ev'n grudge that little claim:
But yet, forsooth, they wear Mæcenas' name."

What is meant by the allusion to Mæcenas? Why did poets in Thomson's day need the patronage of some great man? Who was Thomson's patron? What allusion is there to him in the poem?

b. "Dragging the lazy languid line along."

What is remarkable about this line?

c. "A bard here dwelt, more fat than bard beseems;
Who, void of envy, guile, and lust of gain,
On virtue still, and Nature's pleasing themes,
Pour'd forth his unpremeditated strain."

Who is the author of this interpolated stanza? What bard, and what work of his, are referred to? Explain the allusion to Hagley Park just before.

d. "He lik'd the soil, he lik'd the clement skies,

He lik'd the verdant hills and flow'ry plains,
'Be this my great, my chosen isle,' he cries,
'This, while my labours liberty sustains,
This queen of ocean all assault disdains.' "

What isle is referred to? What popular song of Thomson's expresses the same sentiment?

e. "The drooping muses then he westward call'd,
From the fam'd city by Propontic sea,
What time the Turk th' enfeebled Grecian thrall'd:
Thence from their cloister'd walks he set them free,
And brought them to another Castalie,
Where Isis many a famous nursling breeds."

What was this "fam'd city?" Give the date of the event referred to, and point out how Europe was affected by it. Explain the allusions to Castalie and Isis.

f. "In graceful dance immingled, o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd."

Of what natural agencies are these names the personifications?

g. "Then patient show'd us the wise course to steer,
A candid censor, and a friend severe."

To what work of Addison's does this refer?

h. "True. While they live the courtly laureate pays
His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise."

Explain these lines. What is the meaning of the name, and what are the duties, of the Poet Laureate? Name the present Laureate, his most celebrated poems and the most distinguished of his predecessors.

i. "When tumult lately burst his prison door,
And set plebeian thousands in a roar;
When the rude rabble's watchword was—Destroy!
And blazing London seemed a second Troy."

Under whom, and for what object, were these riots

carried on? What was the fate of the leader? Give, from internal evidence, the date of the publication of the *Campaign* and of *Table-Talk*.

5. *a*. "Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn:
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty, in both the last.
The force of nature could no further go;
To make a third, she join'd the former two."

By whom were these lines written; and to whom do they refer? Quote a passage of precisely similar import from the *Table-Talk*. Which was the original, and which the adaptation?

b. Give the substance of Cowper's sketch of the History of Poetry; naming some of the principal poets of the Restoration, and the character of their works.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

1. i. How far did the peculiar circumstances, institutions, and ideas of the Egyptians, Phenicians, and Jews lead these nations respectively to engage in commercial pursuits?

ii. What geographical theory universally adopted by the ancients, proves that they were ignorant of the true state of the habitable globe? How did the belief in this theory tend to render their ignorance perpetual?

iii. What motives induced Benjamin the Jew, and Marco Polo, respectively, to travel into the remote countries of the East? What routes did they severally take?

iv. By whom, and in what year, was the Cape of Good Hope discovered? What name was given to it by

its discoverer? By whom, and for what reason, was this name changed?

2. Mention some circumstances in the condition of the rich which (according to Dr. Paley) are envied by the poor; and state, in each case, the reasons he adduces for contentment.

3. Explain—

(*a*) Henry's schemes were authorized and sanctified by the bull.

(*b*) If we talk no more about statesmanship, and, to tell the truth, I am rather tired of the subject, our dialogue will end like the dialogues in a book, where, after much sham stage-fighting, the author's opinion is always made to prevail.

(*c*) I have never talked loudly of the claims of literary men, and have always maintained that for them, especially when they are of real merit, to complain of neglect, is for the most part absurd. A great writer, as I think Mr. Carlyle has well said, creates a want for himself, a most artificial one. Nobody wanted him before he appeared. He has to show them what they want him for. You might as well talk of Leverrier's planet having been neglected in George the Second's time.

(*d*) A dignified and intelligent curiosity, how much it differs from mere inane lion-hunting.

(*e*) In the best writing, only that is ornament which shows some service done, which has some dint of thought about it.

(*f*) Charity and prudence are not parasitical plants, which require boles of falsehood to climb up upon.

(*g*) I distrust the wisdom of asceticism, as much as I do that of sensuality: Simeon Stylites no less than Sardanapalus.

(*h*) The people who were making history, were not thinking of the convenience of future writers of history.

(*i*) Hobbes used to say "that, if he had read as many books as other men, he should have been as ignorant as they."

(*k*) Shakspeare is there himself, not in Cibber's manager's coat.

4. Give the derivation and literal meaning of—tinsel, alembic, saunter, sarcasm, enmity, wrong, journal, surgeon, disastrous, dupe, grotesque, chicanery, satchel, romance, acre, noisome, gyration, debris, truth.

5. Determine the parts of speech, and also the construction, of the words in italics in the following sentences :—

(*a*) It was a thoroughly English day *to-day*.

(*b*) *Being* without work is one thing; *reposing* from work is another.

(*c*) Men go on *conquering* for *conquering's* sake.

(*d*) Here is something that is *worth remembering accurately*.

(*e*) A statesman does not perhaps work, intellectually *speaking*, harder than a lawyer.

(*f*) A very close vulpine nature, *all eyes*, all ears, may succeed better in deceit.

(*g*) They are making *each other* comfortable.

6. (*a*) From what words are the English articles derived; and wherein do they differ in meaning from those words? Is *a* or *an* the *original* form of the indefinite article? What has led to the existence of these two forms?

(*b*) What is the nature of the infinitive mood? What fact does the name "infinitive" express? What are the two forms of this mood?

(*c*) Explain the ambiguity of the following sentences, and show how that ambiguity may be removed :—(1) His

conduct surprised his friends, who had not known him long. (2) All words, which are signs of complex ideas, furnish matter of mistake.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiæ
Consultus erro ; nunc retrorsum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus
Cogor relictos. Namque Diespiter,
Igni corusco nubila dividens
Plerumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos, volucremque currum,
Quo bruta tellus, et vaga flumina,
Quo Styx, et invisi horrida Tænari
Sedes, Atlanteusque finis
Concutitur. Valet ima summis
Mutare, et insignem attenuat deus,
Obscura promens. Hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit : hic posuisse gaudet.

(*b*) Non ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar :
Non trabes Hymettiæ
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa : neque Attali
Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi :
Nec Laconicas mihi

Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.
At fides, et ingeni
Benigna vena est; pauperemque dives
Me petit. Nihil supra
Deos lacesso; nec potentem amicum
Largiora flagito,
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
Truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire lunæ.
Tu secanda marmora
Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri
Immemor, struis domos,
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
Summovere littora,
Parum locuples continenti ripa.
Quid quod usque proximos
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra
Limites clientium
Salis avarus; pellitur paternos
In sinu ferens deos
Et uxor et vir sordidosque natos!
Nulla certior tamen
Rapacis orci fine destinata
Aula divitem manet
Herum. Quid ultra tendis? Æqua tellus
Pauperi recluditur,
Regumque pueris: nec satelles orci
Callidum Promethea
Revexit auro captus: hic superbum
Tantalum atque Tantali
Genus coercet: hic levare functum
Pauperem laboribus
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.

2. Translate (explaining all allusions) :—

Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.
Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis
Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno.
Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa
Laude ; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
Dignam lege regi ; lex est accepta chorusque
Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.
Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ,
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas.
Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum
Quemque poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit atque
Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

3. Write a short life of Horace, illustrating it by quotations from his works.

4. Turn into oratio obliqua— :

Respondet Cæsar : Eo mihi minus dubitationis datur quod eas res quas vos (legati Helvetii) commemoravistis memoria teneo : atque eo gravius fero quo minus merito populi Rom. acciderunt ; qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuit difficile cavere : sed eo deceptus est quod neque commissum a se intelligebat quare timeret neque sine causa timendum putabat.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Beaumont.

1. Translate :—

Dum hæc geruntur, Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit: divi quoque in eo erant, quibus quoque modo supplicaretur. Tum, si ita faxitis, Romani, vestræ res meliores facilioresque erunt: magisque ex sententia respublica vestra vobis procedet, victoriaque duelli populi Romani erit. Pythio Apollini, republica vestra bene gesta servataque, lucris meritis donum mittitote, deque præda, manubiis spoliisque, honorem habetote: lasciviam a vobis prohibetote. Hæc ubi ex Græco carmine interpretata recitavit, tum dixit, se, oraculo egressum, extemplo his omnibus divis rem divinam ture ac vino fecisse: jussumque ab templi antistite, sicut coronatus laurea corona et oraculum adisset, et rem divinam fecisset, ita coronatum navim ascendere, nec ante deponere eam, quam Romam pervenisset. Se, quæcunque imperata sint, cum summa religione ac diligentia exsecutum; coronam Romæ in aram Apollinis deposuisse. Senatus decrevit, ut eæ res divinæ supplicationesque primo quoque tempore cum cura fierent.

(*a*) Where was Delphi? Give some account of the temple and oracle for which it was so famous.

(*b*) *Pythio Apollini*, Explain the epithet; why was it applied to Apollo? What was the name given to the priestess of Apollo?

(*c*) Give the derivation and meaning of *manubiæ*; distinguish between *manubiæ* and *præda*.

(*d*) What is the derivation and *literal* meaning of *duellum*? How is the word more usually written?

(*e*) What is to be remarked as to the meaning of *inter-*

pretata? Parse *faxitis.* Give the derivation and literal meaning of *extemplo.*

2. Translate:—

Quum hæc exprobrando hosti Marcellus suorum militum animos erigeret, Hannibal multo gravioribus probris increpabat: Arma signaque eadem se noscere, quæ ad Trebiam Trasimenumque, postremo ad Cannas, viderit habueritque; militem alium profecto se in hiberna Capuam duxisse, alium inde eduxisse. Legatumne Romanum et legionis unius atque alæ magno certamine vix toleratis pugnam, quos binæ acies consulares nunquam sustinuerunt? Marcellus tirone milite, ac Nolanis subsidiis, inultus nos jam iterum lacessit? Ubi ille meus miles est, qui, erepto ex equo, C. Flaminio consuli caput abstulit? ubi, qui L. Paullum ad Cannas occidit? Ferrum nunc hebet an dextræ torpent? an quid prodigii est aliud? Qui pauci plures vincere soliti estis, nunc paucis plures vix restatis. Romam vos expugnaturos, si quis duceret, fortes lingua, jactabatis. En nunc minor est res: hic experiri vim virtutemque volo. Expugnate Nolam, campestrem urbem, non flumine non mari septam.

(*a*) What is meant by the direct narration (oratio recta); and what by the indirect narration (oratio obliqua)? State the great distinction in regard to moods which is observed in Latin composition between these two forms of narration.

(*b*) In the foregoing passage, what portion is expressed in the *direct*, and what in the *indirect* form. Turn into the direct form that portion which is expressed indirectly.

(*c*) Jactabatis—Why is the imperfect used here? Distinguish between *expugno* and *oppugno.*

(*d*) Give some account of Trebia, Trasimenus, Cannæ, Nola.

3. Translate:—

Veniat Æschylus, non poeta solum, sed etiam Pytha-

goreus. Sic enim accepimus. Quo modo fert apud eum Prometheus dolorem, quem excipit ob furtum Lemnium,

unde ignis cluet mortalibus clam
divisus; eum doctu' Prometheus
clepsisse dolo, pœnasque Jovi
fato expendisse supremo.

4. Distinguish *metuo te* and *metuo tibi; consulo te* and *consulo tibi; metuo ne venias* and *metuo ut venias.*

5. Give an account of the terms:—*Patres, Patres conscripti* and *Patricii.* Distinguish *populus* and *plebs.*

6. Translate into Latin:—

Hannibal, the son of the celebrated Carthaginian General Hamilcar, was filled with a desire to equal his father's glory, and follow out his plans. He had given an oath to his father, that, come what might, he would never be on terms of friendship with the Romans, but would, on the contrary, do all in his power to crush them. Whatever other disregard of promises may be objected to Hannibal, certain it is no one could have observed this oath with more fidelity.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—PANDIT MAHESACHUNDRA NAYAYRATNA.

1. इदञ्च शयनं दृष्ट्वा यच्चामीत्ते पुरातनम्।
शोचामि त्वां महाराज दुःखानर्हं सुखोचितम्॥
दान्तं तच्च सभामध्ये आसनं रत्नभूषितम्।
दृष्ट्वा कृशदृशौ चेमां शोको मां रुन्धयत्यलम्॥
यदपश्यं सभायां त्वां राजसिंः परिवारितम्।
तच्च राजन्नपश्यन्त्याः का शान्तिर्हृदयस्य मे॥
या त्वाहं चन्दनादिग्धमपश्यं स्रग्व्यवर्चसम्।
सा त्वां पङ्कमलादिग्धं दृष्ट्वा मुह्यामि भारत॥

(A.) Explain fully the first line, shewing the connection (**अन्वय**), between its first and second charanas.

(B.) What words can be substituted for the word **इदम्**, without changing the meaning of the context?

(C.) What part of speech is **शयन**? What is its etymology? What is the meaning or **वाच्य** of the affix attached to it?

(D.) Give the meaning of **दृष्ट्वा** in the first line; in what voice does it stand?

(E.) Give the Sandhis with the rules, of **दृद्ध** and **यच्च**.

(F.) Give the root of **आसीत्**, and its third person singular future tense, and second person singular imperative or **आनुज्ञा**.

(G.) What is the meaning of the word **ते** in the first line? What other meanings can it have? Give examples.

(H.) Give the grammatical explanation of **पुरातनं**.

(I.) Give the synonym or **प्रतिशब्द** of **शेषाभि** and **त्वां**.

(J.) Give the **समास** of the compound word **दुःखानर्ह** and **सुखोचित**; and give the etymology of the words of which they are composed.

(K.) Give the meaning of **दान्त** and **कुशदर्भ**; and **तत्** in the third line.

(L.) Parse the words marked thus *.

(M.) In what gender is **शान्ति**, and why?

(N.) Explain the **समास** of **सूर्य्यवर्चसम्** and **पङ्कजलादिग्धं** From what **शब्द** is **सूर्य्यवर्चसं** derived, and what is the nominative case of that **शब्द**?

(O.) Point out any obsolete forms and inflexions in the above sentence. How are they used now?

2. यदाश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यन्तशूरं
कृत पार्थेनाहवेष्वप्रधृष्यम्।

शिखण्डिनं पुरतः स्थापयित्वा
तदा नार्जुने विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

Write the above verse in prose order.

3. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular language.

न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।
हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्द्धते ॥
यत् पृथिव्यां व्रीहियवं हिरण्यं पशवः स्त्रियः ।
एकस्यापि न पर्य्याप्तं तस्मात्तृष्णां परित्यजेत् ॥
या दुस्त्यजा दुर्मतिभिर्या न जीर्य्यति जीर्य्यतः ।
यासौ प्राणान्तिको रोगस्तां त्यजतः सुखम् ॥
पूर्णं वर्षसहस्रं मे विषयासक्तचेतसः ।
तथाप्यनुदिनं तृष्णा ममैतेष्वभिजायते ॥
तस्मादेनामहं त्यक्त्वा ब्रह्मण्याधाय मानसम् ।
निर्द्वन्द्वो निर्ममो भूत्वा चरिष्यामि मृगैः सह ॥

4. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

"God is good and kind to you; He gives us all things that we have, and we ought to be good and kind to all. First love Him with all thy heart. Then love all your friends as you love yourself, and do to others as you would that they should do to you."

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English the following extract:

कपोता ऊचुः कथमेतत्। सोऽब्रवीत्। अहमेकदा दक्षिणारण्ये चरन्नपश्यम् एको वृद्धो व्याघ्रः स्नातः कुशहस्तः सरस्तीरे ब्रूते भो भोः पान्था इदं सुवर्णकङ्कणं गृह्यताम्। ततो लोभाक्रष्टेन केनचित् पान्थेनालोचितं भव्येनेतत् भवति। किन्त्वस्मिन् आत्मसन्देहे प्रवृत्तिर्न विधेया। तन्निरूपयामि तावत्। प्रकाशं ब्रूते कुत्र तव कङ्कणम्। व्याघ्रो हस्तं प्रसार्य्य दर्शयति पान्थोऽवदत् कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः।

व्याघ्र उवाच शृणु रे पान्थ प्रागेव यौवनदशायामतिदुर्वृत्तोऽभूवम्। अनेकगोमानुषाणां वधान्मे पुत्रा हता दाराश्च। वंशहीनाश्चाहम्। ततः केनचिद्धार्मिकेणाहमुपदिष्टः दानधर्मादिकञ्चरतु भवान्। तदुपदेशादिदानीमहं स्नानशीलो दाता दृढो गलितनखदन्तः न कथं विश्वासभूमिः। मम चैतावान् लोभविरहो येन स्वहस्तस्थमपि सुवर्णकङ्कणं यस्मै कस्मैचिद्दातुमिच्छामि। तथापि व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकापवादो दुर्निवारः। मया च धर्मशास्त्राण्यधीतानि।

2. Give the roots of इच्छामि *(ichchhámi)* and अवदत् *(avadat)*, and their third person singular second preterite ढा or लिट्.

3. Translate the following extract into your own vernacular language:

मध्यस्थः सततं भीष्मो द्रोणपुत्रो मयि स्थितः।
यतः पुत्रस्ततो द्रोणो भविता नात्र संशयः॥
क्षयः शरदृतस्यैव यत एतौ ततो भवेत्।
द्रोणञ्च भागिनेयञ्च न स त्यक्ष्यति कर्हिचित्॥
त्वत्तार्थवद्धमस्माकं प्रच्छन्नं संयतः परैः।
नचेदः स समर्थोऽस्मान् पाण्डवार्थेऽभिबाधितुम्॥
सुविस्रब्धं पाण्डुपुत्रान् सह माता विवासय।
वारणावतमेवैव यथा यान्ति तथा कुरु॥
विनिद्रकरणं घोरं हृदि शल्यमिवार्पितम्।
शोकपावकमुद्भूतं कस्मैचिन्नेन नाशय॥
ततो दुर्योधनो राजा सर्व्वाः प्रहृतयः शनैः।
अर्थमानप्रदानाभ्यां संजहार सहानुजः॥
धृतराष्ट्रप्रयुक्तास्ते केचित् कुशलभन्त्रिणः।
कथयाञ्चक्रिरे रम्यं नगरं वारणावतम्॥
कथ्यमाने तथा रम्ये नगरे वारणावते।
गमने पाण्डुपुत्राणां जज्ञे तत्र मतिर्नृप॥
यदा त्वमन्यत नृपो जातकौतूहला इति।
उवाच चैतानथ तान् पाण्डवानम्बिकासुतः॥
समेते पुरुषा नित्यं कथयन्ति पुनः पुनः।
रमणीयतमं लोके नगरं वारणावतम्॥

4. What is the exact meaning of मध्यस्थ *(madhyastha)* and क्षत्ता *(kshattá)*.

5. Is there in the above extract any expression which is grammatically incorrect, but tolerated as *ársha* because of a Rishi's authority? Correct it.

6. Give the roots of त्यक्ष्यति *(tyakshyati)*, संजहार, and जज्ञे *(jajne)*, and their third person singular potential mood खी or विधिलिङ्.

7. Explain the following passage in English:

एतस्योत्कृत्यमानस्य मांसासृग्भिप्राणि अस्थीनि मयावश्यं प्राप्तव्यानि। तानि च बाहुल्येन भोजनानि भविष्यन्ति। मृगस्तं दृष्ट्वोल्लासितो ब्रूते सखे छिन्धि तावन्मम बन्धनं सत्वरं त्रायस्व माम्।

जम्बुकः पाशं विलोक्य मुहुरचिन्तयत् दृढस्तावदयं बन्धः। ब्रूते च सख स्नायुनिर्म्मिताः पाशास्तदद्य भट्टारकवारे कथमेतान् दन्तैः स्पृशामि। मित्र यदि चित्ते नान्यथा मन्यसे तदा प्रभाते यत्त्वया वक्तव्यं तत् कर्त्तव्यमिति।

8. Give the roots of उत्कृत्यमानस्य, प्राप्तव्यानि, छिन्धि, त्रायस्व, and their third person singular and dual present tense.

9. Decline असृक्, and अस्थि in all cases and numbers, including the optional or alternative forms.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

قيل كان ابوه إسفا كا فقيرا جدا - و كان هوشابا حديدا جلدا - ولكنه لما كان به من القلة يتحرم - و بسبب تلك الاجرام يتضرر ويتضرم - ففى بغض الليالي سرق غنمة واحتملها - فضربه الراعي في كتفه بسكهم فادطلها - وثني عليه باخر في فخذه فاخطلها - فازداد كسرا علي فقره - ولوها على شره - ورغبة في الفساد - وحنقا على العباد - والبلاد - وطلب له في ذلك الاضراب والنظراء -

وعشي عن ذكر الرحمن فنيض له من الشياطين القرناء - مثل عباس و جيهان شاه - وتماري وسلمان شاه - وايدكو تيمور وجاكو وسيف الدين نحو ار بعين - لادنيا لهم ولا دين - وكان مع ضيق يده - وقلة عدده وعدده - وضعف بدنه وحاله - وعدم ماله ورجاله - يذكر لهم انه طالب الملك - وعمود ملوك الدنيا موارد الهلك - وهم في ذلك يتناقلون عنه هذا الفقل - وينسبونه الى كثرة الحماقة وقلة العقل - ويد نونه منهم ويقيلون اليه - ليسخروا منه ويضحكوا عليه * شعر *

إن المقا دير اذا ساعدت * الحقت العاجز بالجازم *
فشرح فيما يقصده - والقضاء يرشده والقدر ينشده - * شعر *
لايوبسنك من مجد تباعده * فان للمجد تدريجا و ترتيبا *
إن القناة التي شاهدت رفعتها * تنموفتنبت انبوبا فانبوبا

2. What is the meaning of the word تيمور? Translate and explain the allusion in—

ورجع من عندالشيخ وخرج وعرج بعد ما عرج الى عرج

3. Write down the 3rd person singular of the مضارع, and the 2nd person singular of the امر of every *Báb* of فام, with the vowel points (اعراب).

4. Which words are غيرمنصرف? Give the rules. State under which circumstances a غيرمنصرف becomes منصرف.

5. Can the *Comparative* in Arabic take the Article? Translate—This is the greater house.

6. Form the Diminutives of كلب, جبل, سحاب, ابن, عندليب, عصفور, عنقرب.

7. Write down the plurals of— دواء, ميت, فتى, رساله, ماء, ام, نم, ديوان, فرعون, صاحب, خادم, غني, يد, بحر, انسان, امراة.

8. Inflect the مضارع, ماضي, and امر of اتي he comes. Form the اسم فاعل, with and without the Article.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

وقال الرجس انا عيون المجالس - وشموع المجالس - وانس الذديم
وقد خلقني الله في احسن تقويم - ممن اين لك لطفي ودلالي -
وقد فاتك ليني واعتدالي - وبي تشبه عين الحبيبي فاعلم - ولاجل
عين الف عين تكرم - وكثيرا وبيني - وان عدت الى مثلها سقطت
من عيني - وانشد * نظم *

انما وقدور اجفاني النواعس * والحظ دونه لحظ اكوانس *
واحداق تصيد الأسد صيدا * والباب الرجال لها فرائس *
وعيني الوقاح ولين عطفي السر شيق اذا بدا في الروض نائس *
لئن لم تنقمي يا ورد عني * وتترك مالديك من الوساوس *
رشقتك صائبا بسهام عيني * واجعل ربعك المهدوم دارس *
انا ابهي والطف منك معني * وازهي في المجالس للمجالس *
وكم منعته مرأي و شما * ولذت له ولا اودي الملامس *
وعن اهل الغرام اغض طرفي * وان قام الحبيب فنعم حارس *
اقوم بخدمة الندمان جهدي * وتقعد عن مقامي في المجالس *
فخرك لم اجد وجها لافي * اذا راس الزهور فلا تراوس *

2. Write out the poetical passage of the preceding question with the vowel points.

3. State how the اسماء الظرف are formed, *first*, for the ثلاثي مجرد; *secondly*, for the other *bábs*. Take as examples— استهل, التقي, انصرف, وقع, جلس, شرب, صلى.

4. Explain the following constructions :— على به, لله در ك من رجل, لي عليك دينار, على الراس والعين, انت اعلى منزلا

5. Write down the 3rd person singular of the وعد, and the 2nd person singular of the امر of every *báb* of فراش.

6. Translate—If he comes, I shall go. If he does not come, I shall go. If he comes, I shall not go. If

he does not come, I shall not go. God made the earth a bed (فراش) for you. The earth has been made a bed for you. He teaches me Astronomy. I am taught Astronomy. I know that he is asleep. I knew that he was not asleep. There are no Muslims in the town. Were there no Muslims in the town? My brother died. A brother of mine died. He fainted (غشى). She fainted. A fainting woman.

7. What particular meaning have the forms فعال, فعيل, فعالة, فعال, فعلة ?

8. Translate into English—

قال الشيخ العلامة محمد مؤمن رضي الله عنه ساقني طول السياحة في طلب العلم الى مساحة الكمال - ودلني هادي الشوق لتحصيل المعارف الى مدارس الخيال - فرايت بين الذوم واليقظة كاني حللت فى قرار مكين - ودخلت روضة كانها جنة الخلد التي اعدت للمتقين - فوجدت صحفلا منيعا مشحونا بالخواص والعوام- ومجلسا وسيعا محفونا باصناف طوائف الانام . وبينهم شيخان يتناظران - وبعلمهما يتفاخران - احد هما منجم فارسي ماهر عنده ثقويم واصطرلاب - والاخر طبيب يوناني حاذق بين يديه ادويه وكتاب.

☞ No. 6 is Compulsory.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1. For what reasons would it be improper to look upon the Witena-gemôt as a prototype of the modern parliament? What is the origin of the word?

2. Describe the contest which took place in the reign of Henry II. between the temporal and spiritual powers.

3. When do we find the first traces of trial by jury?

How did the original juries differ from those of the present day? What systems of trial did they supersede?

4. Give (with dates) short accounts of the chief battles between the English and the French during the reigns of the three first Edwards.

5. Sketch the character of Joan of Arc. What interpretation is put upon her enthusiasm by Shakespeare?

6. State the causes which led to the Reformation in England. What was the *Statute of the Six Articles?* Compare the characteristics of the Tudor dynasty with those of the Plantagenets, more especially in respect to the influence which each had on the English constitution.

7. Mention the chief charges which have been brought against Mary Queen of Scots. To what causes was Elizabeth's jealousy of her due?

8. Describe the state of Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, with the measures which were taken to ensure a better order of things.

9. Explain historical allusions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Ere yet in scorn of Peter's-pence,
And numbered bead and shrift,
Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turned the cowls adrift."

(*b.*) "If that you will France win,
Then with Scotland first begin."

(*c.*) "A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom slowly broadens down
From precedent to precedent."

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Name the sovereigns of the House of Stuart, and narrate the circumstances which led to the termination of that dynasty.

2. What great constitutional questions were brought under discussion in the reign of Charles I. ? Give a short account and criticism of Strafford's trial.

3. Date the accession of Queen Anne. Enumerate with dates, the victories of Marlborough, and state the results as regards Britain.

4. Give the dates of the union of the English and Scottish crowns, and of the legislative union of the two countries. What benefits have resulted to both from these events ?

5. By what title did the House of Brunswick succeed to the crown of Britain ? What attempts were made to restore the family of the Stuarts ?

6. Give a brief account of the American War of Independence. What is now thought of this war ?

7. Relate the principal events in the history of the Peninsular War, and state the results as regards Britain.

8. Draw a map of England, showing the course of the largest rivers, and the position of the principal towns. Mention in order the different countries lying to the right and left of the route of the overland mail from Southampton to Bombay.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. If the vertical angle of a triangle be acute, and from the extremities of the base two straight lines be drawn making with the sides angles equal to the angles at the base, these two lines shall form with the base another triangle of which ths exterior angle at the vertex is double of the vertical angle of the first triangle.

Show what changes will take place in the problem if the vertical angle of the triangle be (1) a right angle, and (2) an obtuse angle.

2. Define an angle in a segment of a circle.

In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

Show conversely that the segment in which a right angle stands is a semicircle.

3. In right-angled triangles the rectilineal figure described upon the side opposite to the right angle is equal to the similar and similarly described figures upon the sides containing the right angle.

The equilateral triangle upon the side of a square is half of the equilateral triangle upon the diagonal of the same square.

4. If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to that plane.

From a point without two planes that meet a perpendicular is drawn on each plane, the common section of the two planes will be at right angles to the plane in which the two perpendiculars lie.

5. A person in India sells a bill on London for 358*l.* payable at 3 months' sight at the rate of 1*s.* $10\frac{3}{8}d.$ per rupee; what does he receive? The purchaser in London requires payment on presentation; what amount does he receive after discount at 5 per cent. has been deducted?

6. Solve the equations—

$$77\ (x^2 - 1) = 72x.$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{b}{y} &= 3 \\ \frac{y}{b} - \frac{a}{x} &= \tfrac{1}{3} \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Verify the answers to the pair of equations by inserting the roots in one of them.

7. A ploughing machine is engaged to plough a field at 10 rs. per bigah. After one day the machine is out of order, and the rest of the field is ploughed by a yoke of oxen in 4 days at the same rate per bigah. The machine can do in $1\frac{1}{4}$ days what 8 yoke of oxen can do in 5 days. The amount paid for the oxen was 48 rs. more than the number of bigahs. Find the number of bigahs.

8. If $S \propto a$ when b is constant, and $S \propto b$ when a is constant, show that $S \propto a\,b$ when neither a nor b is constant.

9. Find the sum of a geometric series of n terms.

Sum ten terms of the series—

$$a + b + 3a + 2b + 5\ a + 4b + \&c.\ldots\ldots$$

If a be the first term and $a\,r^{n-1}$ the last term of a geometric series, and $a\,r^{n-1}$ be the first and a the last term of the same series reversed, and if the terms of the first series be divided by equidistant terms from the beginning of the second, then the sum of the resulting series will be

$$\frac{r^n - r^{-n}}{r - r^{-1}}$$

10. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r together.

How many arrangements may be made of all the letters of *Allahabad ?*

11. State the Binomial Theorem ; and prove it when the index is a positive integer.

Find the 9th term of $(\frac{1}{3}\ a - \frac{1}{2}\ b)^{12}$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define the sine and cosine of an angle, and explain clearly the convention with regard to the algebraical signs of the lines whose ratios they express.

Show that $\sin A^\circ = -\sin(180^\circ + A^\circ) = \sin(360^\circ + A^\circ)$ for all values of A.

2. Explain what is meant by the circular measure of an angle, and find the value of the unit in degrees.

Show that $\cos\pi + \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \cos\frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}}$

3. Prove the formulæ—

$$(1)\ \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{\tan\frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan\frac{A-B}{2}}$$

$$(2)\ 2\cos\frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1+\sin A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin A},$$

showing how the ambiguity of signs is removed. Find cos 105.

4. Show how to solve a triangle where a, b, and A are given, and explain why there is a quadratic to determine c directly from the three data.

If $a = 30$ feet, $b = 300$ feet,

Tab. Log. sin $5^\circ\ 44' = 8{\cdot}9995595$,

Difference for $60'' =$ 12565,

find the value of A, in order that B may be a right angle.

5. A is the top of a tower, B and C are two points in the horizontal plane on which it stands: the elevations of A, as observed at B, C are β, γ respectively: show that

$$\tan \mathrm{ABC} = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$\tan \mathrm{ACB} = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \gamma}{\sin \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \gamma}$$

where α is the angle subtended at A by BC.

6. Define Force, and show how it is represented by straight lines.

Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces for the direction of the resultant, show that it is true for the magnitude.

7. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in the same direction on a rigid body.

Upon a straight rod without weight are hung four weights, of one, two, three, and four pounds respectively, at equal distances from one another: if the rod be supported at the point where the third weight hangs, show that there will be equilibrium.

8. Find the centre of gravity of a plane triangle. A triangle ABC is suspended by a string attached at B; show that AC is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30°, if

$$\mathrm{AB} : \mathrm{AC} : \mathrm{BC} :: 1 : 2 : \sqrt{3}.$$

9. Find the ratio of the power to the weight in a system of pulleys, where each pulley hangs by a separate string.

10. A square, whose plane is vertical, stands perpendicularly on an inclined plane in equilibrium.

Show that the inclination of the plane to the horizon is not greater than 45°.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Why is certainty of prevision less attainable in some sciences than in others?

2. Point out the original and the acquired perceptions of sight. By what kind of process do we acquire the latter? Mention some of the circumstances which help us in the perception of visual distance.

3. Distinguish the two different modes of association. What are the principles according to which one thought suggests another? Why do these principles operate differently in different minds? Show that suggestion is not synonymous with association.

4. Give an outline of Dr. Brown's system.

5. Explain the Ideal Theory and the Materialistic Theory. Name the First Truths to which they are respectively opposed.

6. Show how association may be applied in creating an artificial memory. Why is the term "artificial" applied to such a memory? Distinguish it from other kinds of memory.

7. Define and distinguish the following :—

(i) Volition, Attention.
(ii) Classification, Arrangement.
(iii) Association, Habit.
(iv) Credulity, Belief.
(v) Sensation, Emotion.
(vi) Innate Ideas, First Truths.

8. "The self-determining power of the will:" What question is involved in this doctrine? State the extreme opinions on either side, the modification adopted by Abercrombie, and the arguments in its favour.

9. What is the argumentum ad hominem? Is it always fallacious? Justify your answer.

10. Describe, with an example of each, the Fallacy of Division, and the Fallacy of Composition.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. Indicate the place of Moral Science in an inquiry after Truth, and write out the chief questions it seeks to answer.

2. State precisely the signification of the following terms, distinguishing those which are liable to be identified, and explaining in what ways any of them are ambiguous:—*action, end, intention, volition, desire, hope, compassion, benevolence, wrong, guilt.*

3. Describe Abercrombie's doctrine of Moral Obligation. It has been said in criticism of Paley, that it is impossible to trace an Action into all its consequences. Answer this objection.

4. Tell what you know of the Moral System of Adam Smith. What would you say, from this view, about heroic self-sacrifice?

5. Distinguish between Desire and Will. What is your opinion about the Origin of Desire?

6. Analyse Justice. Upon what assumption are the rules of Justice based? What constitutes Candour?

7. Give a brief psychological account of Conscience. Why is it called a Regulating Faculty?

8. Is man responsible for his belief? Discuss this question.

9. In what way is Reason related to Conscience, and how does it influence our moral decisions?

10. At the present day there are in vogue two leading antagonistic Moral Theories. Describe these, adding any important notices of them.

B. A. Examination, 1869.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

1. Distinguish Poetry (*a*) from Prose, Rhyme, Rhythm; (*b*) from History and Science. Is Poetry to be defined by its Form, its Subject-matter, or its Purpose? Explain what aid is given to Poetry by a metrical form. Criticise Coleridge's definition, "Poetry—the best words in their best order." Which of the following extracts are, in your opinion, poetical compositions? and give your reasons in each case:—

(*a*) I put my hat upon my head
And walked into the Strand,
And there I met another man,
Whose hat was in his hand.

Dr. Johnson.

(*b*) Two principles in human nature reign,
Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain;
Nor *this* a good, nor *that* a bad, we call,
Each works its end, to move or govern all:
Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul;
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole.

Pope.

(*c*) For as I have seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds; but the poor bird was beaten back by the loud sighings of an eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest than it could recover by the frequent weighing of its wings, till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay till the storm was over; and then it made a prosperous flight, and did rise and sing, as if it had learnt music and motion from an angel: so is the prayer of a good man.

Jeremy Taylor.

(*d*) Give unto the Lord, O ye mighty, give unto the Lord glory and strength.

Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.

The voice of the Lord is upon the waters; the God of glory thundereth; the Lord is upon many waters.

The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth King for ever.

The Lord will give strength unto his people; the Lord will bless his people with peace.

Psalms of David.

2. Explain the following passages from the *Midsummer Night's Dream*:—

(*a*) I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split.

(*b*) And sometime lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And o'er her withered dewlap pour the ale.

(*c*) The human mortals want their winter here:
No night is now with hymn or carol blest.

(*d*) By'r lakin, a parlous fear.

(*e*) No, make it two more, let it be in eight and eight.

(*f*) I shall desire you of more acquaintance, good Master Cobweb; if I cut my finger, I shall make bold with you.

(*g*) So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some slight measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.

(*h*) We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion,
Both warbling of one song, both in one key.

(*i*) You, mistress, all this coil is long of you.

(*k*) *The.* This fellow doth not stand upon points.
Lys. He hath rid his prologue like a rough colt; he knows not the stop.

3.—

(*a*) How may Poems be classified? Arrange the four Poems that you take up under their respective heads.

(*b*) What is meant by the "Lake Poets?" Name the most distinguished. Give the substance of Wordsworth's statement of the difference between the popular poetry of the time and his own.

(*c*) *Tintern Abbey* is called a "Poem of the Imagination:" Why? Explain the difference between Fancy and Imagination; illustrating by a passage from the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. What meaning has "Fancy" in Shakespeare's plays?

4. Explain the following allusions:—

(*a*) And by that fire which burned the Carthage queen,
When the false Troyan under sail was seen.

(*b*) *Obe.* Thou rememberest

Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath
That the rude sea grew civil at her song,
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.
Puck. I remember.
Obe. That very time I saw, but thou couldst not,
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid all arm'd; a certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned in the west,
But ..... the imperial vot'ress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.

(*c*) Damned spirits all,
That in cross-ways and floods have burial.

(*d*) No superstitious fool had I
Sought El Dorados in the sky.

(*e*) And Woden's Croft did title gain
From the stern Father of the Slain.

(*f*) And to Caerleon's loftiest tower
Soon will the Knights of Arthur's Table
A cry of lamentation send.

5. Explain in simple and unmetaphorical prose, without an unnecessary word, the *meaning* of the following passages:—

(*a*) That serene and blessed mood,
In which the affections gently lead us on,
Until, the breath of this corporeal frame
And even the motion of our human blood
Almost suspended, we are laid asleep
In body, and become a living soul:
While, with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.

(*b*) Two sisters by the goal are set,
Cold Disappointment and Regret ;
One disenchants the winner's eyes,
And strips of all its worth the prize,
While one augments the gaudy show,
More to enhance the loser's woe.
The victor sees his fairy gold
Transform'd, when won, to drossy mold,
But still the vanquish'd mourns his loss,
And rues, as gold, that glitt'ring dross.

[*A paraphrase is not desired, but the best prose that will convey the sense of the original.*]

6. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) When purposed vengeance I forego,
Term me a wretch, nor deem me foe ;
And when an insult I forgive,
Then brand me as a slave and live !

(*b*) Where Tees, full many a fathom low,
Wears with his rage no common foe.

(*c*) Oft, too, the ivy swathed their breast,
And wreathed its garland round their crest,
Or from the spires bade loosely flare
Its tendrils in the middle air.

(*d*) Five hundred nobles for his head.

(*e*) I gain the weather-gage of fate.

(*f*) Grave Merlin (and belike the more
For practising occult and perilous lore)
Was subject to a freakish will
That sapped good thoughts, or scared them with defiance.

(*g*) For in that face they saw the last
Last lingering look of clay, that tames
All pride ; by which all happiness is blighted.

7. Define Humour; and point out wherein consists the humour of the following passages:—

(*a*) I will aggravate my voice, so that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove: I will roar you as 'twere any nightingale.

(*b*) We will meet; and there we may rehearse most obscenely and courageously.

(*c*) *Snout.* Therefore another prologue must tell he is not a lion.

Bot. Nay, you must name his name, and half his face must be seen through the lion's neck: and let him tell them plainly he is Snug the joiner.

(*d*) Most radiant Pyramus, most lily-white of hue,
Of colour like the red rose on triumphant brier,
Most brisky juvenal, and eke most lovely Jew——.

(*e*) Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade,
He bravely broach'd his boiling bloody breast.

(*f*) Come, tears, confound;
Out, sword, and wound
The pap of Pyramus;
Ay, that left pap.
Where heart doth hop:
Thus die I, thus, thus, thus.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

1. Enumerate the several countries comprised within the limits of the Roman Empire about A. D. 100. By what names are the following provinces and countries of that Empire now known?—

Dacia. Mœsia. Noricum. Carthage. Liguria. Bætica. Numidia.

2. Write explanatory and illustrative notes on each of the following passages :—

(*a.*) Though Terminus had resisted the majesty of Jupiter, he submitted to the authority of the Emperor Hadrian.

(*b.*) Rome gradually became the common temple of her subjects, and the freedom of the city was bestowed on all the gods of mankind.

(*c.*) Wheresoever the Roman conquers he inhabits.

3. Explain fully the following phrases, and form sentences illustrating their use : —

Ways and means. To fund a loan. Manorial rights. The Crown reversions. A succedaneous expedient. A body corporate. A blot in their scutcheon.

4. Give a free rendering, in language divested as much as possible of all metaphor, of each of the following sentences :—

(*a.*) The whole *class* of the severe and restrictive virtues were at a *market* almost too high for humanity.

(*b.*) A knight-errant dubbed by the noble lord in the blue *riband*.

(*c.*) An *entail* of dependence is a bad reward of merit.

(*d.*) It is a *composition* to stay enquiry ; it is a *fine* paid by mismanagement, for the renewal of its *lease*.

(*e.*) Indeed he must be poorly acquainted with the history of office who does not know how very lightly the American functions have always leaned on the shoulders of the ministerial Atlas, who has upheld that side of the sphere.

(*f.*) As His Majesty submits to appear in this state of subordination to himself, his loyal Peers and faithful Commons attend his Royal transformations, and are not so *nice* to refuse to nibble at their crumbs of emoluments.

5. (*a.*) Give the etymologies of the italicized words in

the above passages, tracing where necessary the secondary from the primary meaning, and enumerating any other meanings that the words may bear in modern English.

(*b.*) Give the etymological history of each of the following : —

Pigmy. Puny. Parasite. Sinecure.

6. Characterize the styles of Gibbon and Burke respectively, and distinguish the different rhetorical tropes in each of the following :—

(*a.*) It is burning daylight.

(*b.*) There is a time when the weather-beaten vessels of the state ought to come into harbour.

(*c.*) Those constant attendants upon our courts, jobs, were still alive.

(*d.*) A bill for uniting the Duchy of Cornwall to the Crown.

(*e.*) Censure has ascribed to envy a conduct, which might be attributed to the prudence and moderation of Hadrian.

(*f.*) If a board in the state was the best tutor for the counting-house ; if the desk ought to read lectures to the anvil, and the pen to usurp the place of the shuttle.

7. Enumerate the principal requisites for a clear style, and point out any obscurities you may observe in the following, showing in each case how the defect may be remedied :—

(*a.*) Hence he considered marriage with a modern political economist as very dangerous. (D'Israeli.)

(*b.*) He aimed at nothing less than the Crown.

(*c.*) To be dexterous in danger is a virtue, but to court danger to show it is a weakness. (Penn.)

(*d.*) This work in its full extent being now afflicted with an asthma ; and finding the power of life gradually declining, he had no longer courage to undertake.

8. Explain and illustrate by examples, taken if possible from the authors you have read, the following epithets as applied to style of composition :—

Idiomatic. Stilted. Terse. Pointed. Verbose. Flowing. Ornate. Lucid.

9. Write a short essay on the following saying of Hobbes :—"Words are the counters of wise men, but the money of fools."

10. Explain the words *root*, *prefix*, *suffix*, *inflexion*, as used in grammar.

(*a.*) Point out the *root* letters in each of the following :

Gate. Exigency. Surveyor. Gripe. Break. Particle.

(*b.*) What is the exact force of the *prefix* in each of the following ?—

*Pro*blem. *Pro*ceed. *Pro*logue. *Sub*tract. *Sub*sidize. *Sur*reptitious. *In*nate. *In*tact. *In*cident. *Dis*qualify. *Dis*pense. *Dis*suade. *Re*peal. *Re*mit. *Re*mote. *With*draw. *With*hold. *With*stand.

(*c.*) Point out the force of the *suffix* in each of the following, mentioning from which language each is derived :

Twen*ty*. Dou*ble*. Four*th*. Heav*en*. Log*ic*. Seam*ster*. Trust*ee*. Grand*ee*. Vix*en*. Cent*re*.

(*d.*) What traces still exist in modern English of the ancient Anglo-Saxon inflexions ?

LATIN.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate :—

(*a*) Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ;
Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt.
Gratia cum Nymphis, geminisque sororibus, audet
Ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet annus, et almum
Quæ rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris : ver proterit æstas,
Interitura, simul
Pomifer Autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
Nos ubi decidimus,
Quo pius Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora dî superi ?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas :
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum ;
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

(*b*) His ubi nequidquam dictis experta Latinum
Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum

Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat,
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem:
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent; ille actus habena
Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum;
Dant animos plagæ.

(*e*) Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,
Æneas inter primos et fidus Achates,
Inde alii Troiæ proceres; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis;
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignis,
Extulit os sacrum cœlo tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulveream nubem et fulgentis aere catervas.
Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
Armati tendunt; it clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
Religione patrum late sacer; undique colles
Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.
Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos,
Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
Qui primi finis aliquando habuere Latinos.
Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta inventus
Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

2. Translate (explaining all allusions) :—

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni,
Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
Simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus ?
Par Agamemnonidæ crimen, sed causa facit rem
Dissimilem ; quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
Patris erat cæsi media inter pocula, sed nec
Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
Sanguine conjugii, nullis aconita propinquis
Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis
Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
Quod Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit ?
Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi principis artes,
Gaudentis fœdo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
Prostitui Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.
Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestæ
Syrma vel Antigonæ seu personam Melanippes
Et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.

3. State all you know of Horace's relations with Virgil.

4. Translate into Latin Prose—

Death closes a man's reputation, and determines it as good or bad. This, among other motives, may be one reason why we are naturally averse to launching out into a man's praise till his head is laid in the dust. While he is capable of changing, we may be forced to retract our opinions. He may forfeit the esteem we have conceived of him, and some time or other appear to us under a different light from what he does at present. In short, as the life of any man cannot be called happy or unhappy, so neither can it be pronounced virtuous or vicious, before the conclusion of it.

5. Distinguish between—

(*a*) Si pereat, doleam.

(*b*) Si perierit, doluerim.

(*c*) Si periret, dolerem.

(*d*) Si periisset, doluissem.

Also between :—

(*a*) Mandavit ut occludat portas.

(*b*) Mandavit ut occluderet portas.

LATIN.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Beaumont.

1. State any peculiarities that you may have observed in Tacitus with respect to (1) the employment of cases, (2) the way in which he very often uses the participle, and (3) the expedients to which he has recourse in order to give brevity to his style.

2.—

(*a*) Neque Decemviralis potestas ultra biennium, neque Tribunorum militum consulare jus diu valuit.———What gave occasion to the appointment of the officers here referred to ? Give some account of their functions.

(*b*) Ille prætoriarum cohortium præfectus, hic annonæ. ———Explain the nature of the duties performed by these magistrates.

(*c*) Die funeris milites velut præsidio stetere, multum irridentibus, qui ipsi viderant, quique a parentibus acceperant diem illum crudi adhuc servitii et libertatis improspere repetitæ, cum occisus dictator Cæsar aliis pessimum, aliis pulcherrimum facinus videretur : nunc senem principem, longa potentia, provisis etiam hæredum in

rempublicam opibus, auxilio scilicet militari tuendum, ut sepultura ejus quieta foret.

Translate the above passage.

(*d*) Tarentino Brundisinoque fœdere.—When, and by whom, were these treaties respectively brought about?

3. Translate—

Erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, dein gregarius miles, procax lingua, et miscere cœtus histrionali studio doctus. Is imperitos animos, et, quænam post Augustum militiæ conditio, ambigentes, impellere paulatim nocturnis colloquiis, aut flexo in vesperam die, et, dilapsis melioribus, deterrimum quemque congregare. Postremo, promtis jam et aliis seditionis ministris, velut concionabundus interrogabat: Cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis, in modum servorum obedirent? quando ausuros exposcere remedia, nisi novum et nutantem adhuc principem precibus vel armis adirent? satis per tot annos ignavia peccatum, quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes, et plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore, tolerent: ne dimissis quidem finem esse militiæ, sed apud vexillum retentos, alio vocabulo eosdem labores perferre: ac siquis tot casus vita superaverit, trahi adhuc diversas in terras, ubi, per nomen agrorum, uligines paludum vel inculta montium accipiunt.

(*a*) *procax lingua.* In what case is *lingua*, and why?

(*b*) *deterrimum quemque congregare.* State the precise meaning of *quisque*, with a superlative. Why is *congregare* in the infinitive?

(*c*) *tricena aut quadragena stipendia.* What is the literal meaning of *stipendium?* What is its exact meaning here? Why are the distributives used?

4. Translate—

Forte equus, abruptis vinculis vagus et clamore territus,

quosdam occurrentium obturbavit: tanta inde consternatio, irrupisse Germanos credentium, ut cuncti ruerent ad portas: quarum decumana maxime petebatur, aversa hosti, et fugientibus tutior. Cæcina, comperto, vanam esse formidinem, cum tamen neque auctoritate, neque precibus, ne manu quidem, obsistere aut retinere militem quiret, projectus in limine portæ, miseratione demum, quia per corpus legati eundem erat, clausit viam: simul tribuni, et centuriones falsum pavorem docuerunt.

Comperto. Parse this word, and account for its case.

5. Translate—

Neque me pœnitet hoc potius tempore, quam illo, causam A. Cluentii defendere. Causa enim manet eadem, quæ mutari nullo modo potest: temporis iniquitas atque invidia recessit, ut, quod in tempore mali fuit, nihil obsit: quod in causa boni fuit, prosit. Itaque nunc quemadmodum audiar, sentio, non modo ab iis, quorum judicium atque potestas est; sed etiam ab illis, quorum tantum est existimatio.

6.—

(*a*) Mention certain classes of verbs which are construed, not with the infinitive, but with *ut*.

(*b*) When is *quum* construed with the indicative, and when with the subjunctive?

(*c*) In those verbs which have no future infinitive, how is the want supplied?

Turn into Latin "I hope you will recover" (convalesco).

(*d*) What is the etymology of *quin?* Give some examples of the way in which it is used.

GREEK—SOPHOCLES, AJAX.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate (with brief explanatory notes)—

(*α*) Ὁ μὲν σφαγεὺς ἕστηκεν, ᾗ τομώτατος
γενοιτ' ἄν ἐι τῳ καὶ λογίζεσθαι σχολή,
δῶρον μὲν ἀνδρός, Ἕκτορος, ξένων ἐμοὶ
μάλιστα μισηθέντος ἐχθίστου θ' ὁρᾶν·
πέπηγε δ' ἐν γῇ πολεμίᾳ τῇ Τρωάδι,
σιδηροβρῶτι θηγάνῃ νεηκονής·
ἔπηξα δ' αὐτὸν εὖ περιστείλας ἐγὼ
εὐνούστατον τῷδ' ἀνδρὶ διὰ τάχους θανεῖν.
ὕυτω μέν εὐσκευοῦμεν· ἐκ δὲ τῶνδέ μοι
σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Ζεῦ, καὶ γὰρ εἰκός, ἄρκεσον.
αἰτήσομαι δὲ σ' οὐ μακρὸν γέρας λαχεῖν.
πέμψον τιν' ἡμὶν ἄγγελον κακὴν φάτιν
Τεύκρῳ φέροντα, πρῶτος ὥς με βαστάσῃ
πεπτῶτα τῷδε περὶ νεοῤῥάντῳ ξίφει,
καί μὴ πρὸς ἐχθρῶν του κατοπτευθεὶς πάρος
ῥιφθῶ κυσὶν πρόβλητος οἰωνοῖς θ' ἕλωρ.

(*β*) ὦ τῶν ἁπάντων δὴ θεαμάτων ἐμοὶ
ἄλγιστον, ὦν προσεῖδον ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγὼ·
ὁδός θ' ὁδῶν πασῶν ἀνιάσασα δὴ
μάλιστα τὸυμὸν σπλάγχνον, ἦν δὴ νῦν ἔβην,
ὦ φίλτατ' Αἴας, τὸν σὸν ὡς ἐπῃσθόμην
μόρον διώκων κἀξιχνοσκοπούμενος.
ὀξεῖα γὰρ σου βάξις, ὡς θεου τινος,
διῆλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας, ὡς ὄιχει θανών.
ἀγὼ κλύων δύστηνος, ἐκποδὼν μὲν ὤν
ὑπεστέναζον νῦν δ' ὁρῶν ἀπόλλυμαι.

ὀξεῖα *βάξις*. Quote a story from Grecian history in illustration of this belief.

2. What peculiarities of grammar do the following lines present?

(α) καὶ τἀμά τεύχη μήτ' ἀγωνάρχαι τινὲς
θήσουσ' Ἀχαιῶις μηθ' ὁ λυμεὼν ἐμὸς.

(β) τί γὰρ παρ' ἦμαρ ἡμέρα τέρπειν ἔχει
προσθεῖσα καὶ ναθεῖσα τοῦ γε κατθανεῖν;

(γ) ἀνδρί τοι χρεὼν
μνήμην προσεῖναι, τερπνὸν εἰ τί που πάθῃ.

3. Give the principal usages of the particles

δή, ἄρα, μὲν οὖν,

and illustrate your remarks by instances in which this force is discernible.

4. Explain the construction of the following passages—

(α) καὶ μητέρ' ἄλλη μοῖρα τὸν φύσαντά τε
καθεῖλεν Ἄιδου θανασίμους δικήτορας.

(β) ἡμεῖς μὲν ἄν τήνδ', ἥν ὅδ' ἔληχεν, τύχην
θανόντες ἄν πρὀυκείμεθ' ἀισχίστῳ μόρῳ.

(γ) βλέπω γὰρ ἐχθρὸν φῶτα, καὶ τάχ' ἄν κακοῖς
γελῶν ἃ δὴ κακοῦργος ἐξίκοιτ' ἀνήρ.

(δ) τὸν ἐκ δορὸς γεγῶτα πολεμίου νόθον.

What is the exact force of *νόθος* in this passage?

5. In what sense and by whom is Tencer called ὁ *τοξότης*? Translate Tencer's reply: *οὐ γὰρ βαναυσον τὴν τέχνην ἐκτησάμην*. What difference in the sense would be caused by the omission or different position of the article *τὴν*? How do you account for the use of the bow being held in contempt by the Athenians? What was their peculiar offensive weapon? Explain ψιλὸς and ὡπλισμένος.

6. Translate (into Prose or Verse)—

καὶ πρὶν μὲν οὖν ἐννυχίου
δείματος ἦν μοι προβολὰ
καὶ βελέων θούριος Αἴας
νῦν δ' οὗτος ἀνεῖται στυγερῷ
δαίμονι τίς μοι, τίς ἔτ' οὖν
τερψις ἐπέσται;

γενοίμαν ἵν' ὑλᾶεν ἔπεστι πόν
του πρόβλημ' ἀλίκλυστον, ἄ
κραν ὑπὸ πλάκα Σουνίου,
τάς ἱερὰς ὅπως
προσείποιμεν Ἀθάνας.

Explain clearly the allusions in the last 5 lines. Why does the poet say that the Chous are γενεᾶς χθονίων ἀπ' Ἐρεχθειδᾶν? Explain χθόνιος. What is the more usual word?

GREEK—HERODOTUS, EUTERPE.

Examiner.—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate—Ἄγραι δὲ σφεων πολλαὶ κατεστέασι καὶ παντοῖαι· ἥ δ' ὧν ἐμοί γε δοκέει ἀξιωτάτη ἀπηγήσιος εἶναι, ταύτην γράφω· ἐπεὰν νῶτον ὑὸς δελεάσῃ περὶ ἄγκιστρον, μετίει ἐς μέσον τὸν ποταμόν· αὐτὸὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλεος τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἔχων δέλφακα ζωὴν, ταύτην τύπτει· ἐσακούσας δὲ τῆς φωνῆς ὁ κροκόδειλος ἰέται κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν, ἐντυχὼν δὲ τῷ νώτῳ καταπίνει· οἱ δὲ ἕλκουσι· ἐπεὰν δὲ ἐξέλκυσθῇ ἐς γῆν, πρῶτον ἁπάντων ὁ θηρευτὴς πηλῷ κατ' ὧν ἔπλασε ἀυτοῦ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς· τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας, κάρτα εὐπετέως τὰ λοιπὰ χειρωὐτοί μὴ ποιήσας δὲ τοῦτο, σιν πόνῳ. Parse ἴετοι. Account for the use of μὴ in the last line of the above extract.

2. Turn into Attic Greek.

κατακληΐσάντα γάρ μίν πάντα τὰ ἱρὰ, πρῶτα μέν σφεας θυσιέων ἀπέρξαι· μετὰ δὲ, ἐργάζεσθαι ἑωυτῷ κελεύειν πάντας Αιγυπτίους. τῶισι μὲν δὴ ἀποδεδέχθαι, ἐκ τῶν λιθοτομιέων τῶν ἐν τῷ Αραβίῳ ὄυρεϊ, ἐκ τουτέων ἕλκειν λίθους μέχρι τοῦ Νείλου· διαπεραιωθέντας δὲ τὸν ποταμὸν πλοίοισι τοὺς λίθους ἑτέροισι ἔταξε ἐκδέκεσθοι, καὶ πρὸς τὸ Λιβυκὸν καλεύμενον ὄρος, πρὸς τοῦτο ἕλκειν.

3. Translate (with brief explanations).

(α) Πρῶτοι δὲ καὶ τόνδε τον λόγον Αιγύπτιοί ἐισι οἱ εἰπόντες, ὡς ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ ἀθάνατός ἐστι· τοῦ σώματος δὲ καταφθίνοντος,

ἐς ἄλλο ζῶον αἰεὶ γινόμενον ἐσδύεται· ἐπεὰν δε περιέλθῃ πάντα τὰ χερσαῖα καὶ τὰ θαλάσσια καὶ τὰ πετεινὰ, αὖτις ἐς ἀνθρώπου σῶμα γινόμενον ἐσδύνειν· τὴν περιήλυσιν δὲ αὐτῇ γίνεσθαι ἐν τρισχιλίοισι ἔτεσι.

(β) Τὸν δὲ δὴ ποταμὸν τοῦτον τὸν παραρρέοντα καὶ Ετέαρχος συνεβάλλετο εἶναι τὸν Νεῖλον· καὶ δὴ καὶ ὁ λόγος οὕτω αἱρέει. ῥέει γὰρ ἐκ Λιβύης ὁ Νεῖλος, καὶ μέσην τάμνων Λιβύην· και (ὡς ἐγὼ συμβάλλομαι, τοῖσι ἐμφανέσι τὰ μὴ γινωσκόμενα τεκμαιρόμενος) τῷ Ἴστρῳ ἐκ τῶν ἴσων μέτρων ὁρμᾶται.

(γ) καὶ τούτων βανανσίης οὐδεὶς δεδάηκε οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἀνέονται ἐς τὸ μάχιμον.

How would you alter the reading in the last passage?

4. Enumerate the principal points of resemblance between the ancient Hindus and the ancient Egyptians.

5. Illustrate by quotations from Herodotus.

(α) Go up into Gilead, and take balm, O virgin, the daughter of Egypt; in vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured. Jerem. xlvi. 11.

(β) And forty days were fulfilled for him; for so are fulfilled the days of those which are embalmed: and the Egyptians mourned for him threescore and ten days. Gen. l. 3.

(γ) And Pharaoh-Necho made Eliakim the son of Josiah king in the room of Josiah his father. II Kings xxiii. 34.

(δ) The fishers also shall mourn, and all they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament, and they that spread nets upon the waters shall languish. Moreover they that work in fine flax, and they that weave networks shall be confounded. And they shall be broken in the purposes thereof all that made sluices and ponds for fish. Isaiah xix. 8, 9, 10.

The Hebrew word for Egypt is in the dual number. How do you account for this?

6. What are the opinions of Sir S. C. Lewis as to the credibility of the ancient Egyptian Chronology?

7. Translate into Greek Prose in the style of Herodotus. "Sesostris the most mighty king that ever was in Egypt, overcame a greate parte of the world, and that by archers; he subdued the Arabians, the Jews, the Assyrians, he went farther into Scythia than any man else, he overcame Thracia. And in token how he overcame all men, he set up in many places great images to his own likenesse, having in the one hand a bowe, in the other a sharp headed shafte; that men might know what weapon his hoste used in conquering so many people."—*Ascham's Toxophilus.*

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:—

तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्म्महिमानमुदीरयन्।
प्रलयस्थितिसर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः॥
स्त्रीपुंसावात्मभागौ ते भिन्नमूर्त्तेः सिसृक्षया।
प्रसूतिभाजः सर्गस्य तावेव पितरौ स्मृतौ॥
स्वकालपरिमाणेन व्यस्तरात्रिन्दिवस्य ते।
यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ॥
जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं जगदन्तो निरन्तकः।
जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं जगदीशो निरीश्वरः॥
आत्मानमात्मना वेत्सि सृजस्यात्मानमात्मना।
आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे॥
द्रवः सङ्घातकठिनः स्थूलः सूक्ष्मो लघुर्गुरुः।
व्यक्तो व्यक्ततरश्चासि प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु॥
उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणम्।
कर्म यज्ञः फलं स्वर्गस्तासां त्वं प्रभवो गिराम्॥

त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्त्तिनीम् ।
तद्दर्शनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः ॥
त्वं पितॄणामपि पिता देवानामपि देवता ।
परतोऽपि परश्चासि विधाता वेधसामपि ॥
त्वमेव हव्यं होता च भोज्यं भोक्ता च शाश्वतः ।
वेद्यं वेदयिता चासि ध्याता ध्येयश्च हत्परम् ॥

2. What is meant by **त्र्यधैस्त्रिभिः**.

3. Give the roots of **उदीरयन्** (*udirayan*) **वेत्सि** (*vetsi*) **आमनन्ति** (*ámananti*) and their third personal singular of **टा** or **लुङ्** (third preterite).

अथानुरूपाभिनिवेशतोषिणा क्षताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा ।
प्रजासु पश्चात् प्रथितं तदाख्यया जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखण्डिमत् ॥
यथा प्रभिद्भिर्मधुरं शिरोरुहैर्जटाभिरप्येवमभूत्तदाननम् ।
न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं सशैवलासङ्गमपि प्रकाशते ॥
महार्हशय्यापरिवर्त्तनच्युतैः स्वकेशपुष्पैरपि या स्म दूयते ।
अशेत सा बाऽलतोपधायिनी निषेदुषी स्थण्डिल एव केवले ॥

4. Turn the preceding lines into prose, using as many as you can of your own words.

5. Give the nominative singular of **गरीयसा**.

6. Give the roots of **अशेत दूयते** and **निषेदुषी**, their present participle masculine nominative singular, and their third person dual second preterite **टा** or **लिट्**. Give also the masculine singular nominative of **निषेदुषी**.

7. Explain the following lines in your own vernacular :—

विकीर्णसप्तर्षिबलिप्रहासिभिस्तथा न गाङ्गैः सलिलैर्दिवश्च्युतैः ।
यथा त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविलैर्मलोहरः पावित एष सान्वयः ॥
तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजन्त्यः खवाहनोभाचलावतंसाः ।
मुखैः प्रभामण्डलरेणुगौरैः पद्माकरं चक्रुरिवान्तरीक्षम् ॥
इत्यूचिवांसमेवार्थं गुहामुखविसर्पिणा ।
हिरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः ॥

8. What part of the verb is *úchiván?* Give its root.

9. Who were the सप्तर्षि (*saptarshi*) and the मातरः (*mátarah*)?

10. Explain in English the following sentences and maxims :—

भवन्ति साम्येऽपि निविष्टचेतसां वपुर्विशेषेष्वतिगौरवाः क्रियाः ॥
शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्
यतः सतां सन्नतगात्रि सङ्गतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते ॥
अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वेदिको ग्मशानशूलस्य न शूलसक्रिया ॥
अलोकसामान्यमचिन्त्यहेतुकं द्विषन्ति मन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनां ॥
न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् ॥
विनियोगप्रसादा हि किङ्कराः प्रभविष्णुषु ॥

SANSCRIT.

Examiner.—Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.

1. Is the word नाटक a general name for drama, or has it any especial meaning? Explain grammatically why the drama वेणीसंहार is so called. Who is the hero of this drama? What are the characteristics of a dramatic hero? Does the hero of the वेणीसंहार possess them?

2. What are the different senses in which the following sloka can be construed? Point out with its rule any Visarga Sandhi that may occur in the same sloka. Give the etymology of निर्व्वाण.

निर्व्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरीणां
नन्दन्तु पाण्डुतनयाः सह माधवेन।
रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च
स्वस्था भवन्तु कुरुराजसुताः सभृत्याः ॥

3. Explain the following sentences in Sanscrit, or in your own vernacular language :—

(1.) यद्विप्रयोगभयात्तातः परलोकक्रियां गतः।
करोमि विरहं तस्य वत्सलस्य कथं पितुः ॥

(2.) क्रूप। वत्स अन्यदेव प्रस्तुतमन्यत्रावेग इति कोऽयं व्यामोहः,

स्वबलव्यसनं चेदमस्मिन् काले राजकुलस्यास्य युष्मत्त एव भवतीति वामः पन्थाः ।

अश्व । मातुल न लभ्यतेऽस्य कटुप्रलापिन रथकारकुलकलङ्कस्य दर्पः शातयितुम् ।

(3.) प्रत्यक्षं हतबन्धूनामेतत्परिभवाग्निना ।
हृदयं दह्यतेऽत्यर्थं कुतो दुःखं कुतो व्यथा ॥

4. Has the rule that adjectives should agree with nouns in number and gender any exception? If so, why and where does it take place? Give examples. Give a few words of which the numbers and genders do not correspond to their meaning.

5. Explain the समास of any three phrases in the following lines :—

नेपथ्ये । भो भो बाहुबलावलेपप्रवर्त्तितमहासमरदोहदाः कौरवपक्षपातपणीकृतप्राणद्रविणसञ्चया नरपतयः संस्तभ्यन्तां, हतदुःशासनपीतावशेषशोणितस्नपितबीभत्सवेषवृकोदरदर्शनविषादपरिस्खलत्प्रहरणानि रणात् प्रद्रवन्ति बलानि ।

सूत । विलोक्य । कथमेष धवलचपलचामरचुम्बितकनककमण्डलुना शिखरावनद्धवैजयन्तीसूचितेन हतगजवाजिनरकलेवरसहस्रसम्मर्दविषमोद्घातकृतकलकलकिङ्किणीजालमालिना रथेन शरवर्षस्तम्भितपरबलपराक्रमप्रसरः प्रद्रुतमात्मबलमाश्वासयन् कृपः किरीटिनाभियुक्तमङ्गराजमनुसरति । हन्त जातमस्मद्बलानामवलम्बनम् ।

6. Parse शेषे निशाम् in the following line. Point out any mistake in it which makes it convey a different meaning from what the poet intended.

प्रयत्नपरिबोधितः स्तुतिभिरद्य शेषे निशाम्

7. Render into Sanscrit prose the following slokas, altering the words as much as you can.

निर्लज्जस्य दुरोदरव्यसनिनो वत्स त्वया सीदता
भक्त्या मे समदद्विपायुतबलेनाङ्गीकृता दासता ।
किं नामापकृतं मया तदधिकं त्वय्यद्य निर्वत्सलं
त्यक्त्वाऽनाथमबान्धवं सपदि मां येनासि दूरं गतः ॥

दत्त्वा मे करदीकृताखिलनृपां यन्मेदिनीं लज्जसे
द्यूते यच्च पणीकृतोऽपि हि मया न क्रुध्यसि प्रीयसे।
स्थित्यर्थं मम मत्स्यराजभवने प्राप्तोऽसि यत् सूदतां
तान्येतानि विनश्वरस्य सहसा साष्टानि चिह्नानि ते॥
मया पीतं पीतं तदनु भवताऽम्बास्तनयुगं
मदुच्छिष्टैर्वृत्तिं जनयसि रसैर्वत्सलतया।
वितानेष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत्
निवापाम्भः पूर्व्वं पिबसि कथमेवं त्वमधुना।

8. Translate the following passages into your own vernacular language.

धृत। वत्स दुर्य्योधन किमकृतपूर्व्वः सम्प्रति मय्यप्ययमव्याहारः।

गान्धा। बच्छ। जइ तुमं बि अह्मे णालबसि किं दाणीं दुस्सासणो दुम्मरिसणो अणो बा आलबिस्सदि। इति रोदिति।

दुर्य्या। पापोऽहमप्रतिकृतानुजनाशदर्शी
तातस्य वाष्पपयसां तव चाम्ब हेतुः।
दुर्जातमत्र विमले भरतान्वयेऽपि
किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवैषि॥

धृत। वत्स समाश्वसिहि समाश्वसिहि समाश्वासय चास्मान् इमामतिदीनां मातरञ्च

वत्स शृणु वचनं तवाम्बायाः मम च।

दुर्य्या। कथयतु तातः।

धृत। वत्स किं विस्तरेण, सन्धत्तां भवानिदानीं युधिष्ठिरस्य समीप्सितेन पणेन।

दुर्य्या। तात तनयस्नेहवैक्लव्यादम्बा, वालिशत्वात् सञ्जयश्च, काममेवं ब्रवीतु, युष्माकमप्येवं व्यामोहः। अथवा प्रभवति पुत्त्रनाशजन्मा हृदयज्वरः, तात अस्खलितभ्रातृशतोऽहं यदा, तदावधीरितवासुदेवसामोपन्यासः सम्प्रति दृष्टपितामहाचार्य्यानुजराजचक्रविपत्तिः शरीरमात्रस्नेहात् उदात्तपुरुषव्रीड़ावहं असुखावसानञ्च कथमिव करिष्यति दुर्य्योधनः सह पाण्डवैः सन्धिम्। अन्यच्च नयवेदिन् सञ्जय!

हीयमानान् किल रिपून् नृपाः सन्दधते कथम्।
दुःशासनेन हीनोऽहं सानुजः पाण्डवोऽधुना॥

9. Translate the following passages into Sanscrit :—

'Who taketh care of all people when they are sunk in sleep, when they cannot defend themselves, nor see if danger approaches?

'There is an eye that never sleepeth: there is an eye that seeth in dark nights, as well as in bright sunshine.

'When there is no light of the sun, nor of the moon; when there is no lamp in the house, nor any star twinkling through thick clouds; that eye seeth everywhere, and in all places, and watches over all the families of the earth.

'That eye that sleepeth not is God's; his hand is always stretched out over us. He made sleep to refresh us when we are weary: he made night that we may sleep in quiet.'

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

'হে আকাশ, শুনিয়াছি তুমি শব্দবহ,
(আরাধিনু মনে মনে) এ দাসীর দশা
ঘোর রবে কহ যথা রঘুচূড়ামণি,
দেবর লক্ষ্মণ মোর, ভুবনবিজয়ী!
হে সমীর, গন্ধবহ তুমি; দূতপদে
বরিণু তোমায় আমি, যাও ত্বরা করি
যথায় ভ্রমেন প্রভু! হে বারিদ, তুমি
ভীমনাদী, ডাক নাথে গম্ভীর নিনাদে!
হে ভ্রমর মধুলোভি, ছাড়ি ফুলকুলে
গুঞ্জর নিকুঞ্জে, যথা রাঘবেন্দ্র বলী,
সীতার বারতা তুমি; গাও পঞ্চ স্বরে
সীতার দুঃখের গীত, তুমি মধুসখা
কোকিল! শুনিবে প্রভু তুমি হে গাইলে!'
এই রূপে বিলাপিনু, কেহ না শুনিল।
"চলিল কনকরথ; এড়াইয়া দ্রুতে
অভ্রভেদী গিরিচূড়া, বন, নদ, নদী,

নানাদেশ। স্বনয়নে দেখেছ, সরমা
পুষ্পাকের গতি তুমি; কি কাজ বর্ণিয়া?—

2. Give the meaning of the following words :—
শব্দবহ, মধুসখা, বারিদ, পুষ্পাক

3. In what case is বারতা (line 11th.)

4. Turn the following lines into prose, using as much as possible other words than those in the text :—

প্রণমি রাঘবপদে, বন্দি বিভীষণে
সৌমিত্রি, কৃপাণকরে, যাত্রা করি বলী
নির্ভয়ে উত্তরদ্বারে চলিলা সত্বরে।
জাগিছে সুগ্রীবমিত্র রৌতিহোত্ররূপী
বীরবলদলে তথা। শুনি পদধ্বনি,
গম্ভীরে কহিলা শূর; "কে তুমি? কি হেতু
ঘোর নিশাকালে হেথা? কহ শীঘ্র করি,
বাঁচিতে বাসনা যদি! নতুবা মারিব
শিলাঘাতে চূর্ণি শিরঃ!" উত্তরিলা হাসি
রামানুজ, "রক্ষোবংশে ধ্বংস, বীরমণি!
রাঘবের চিরদাস আমি।" অগ্রসরি
সুগ্রীব বন্দিলা সখা বীরেন্দ্র লক্ষ্মণে।
মধুরসম্ভাষে তুষি কিষ্কিন্ধ্যাপতিরে,
চলিলা উত্তরমুখে ঊর্ম্মিলাবিলাসী।

5. In the following sentence parse the words রঘুজ অজ অঙ্গজ :—

"দশরথ রথী, রঘুজ অজ অঙ্গজ, বিখ্যাত ভুবনে,

6. Explain the simile in the 2nd line of the following sentence :—

নাদিল দানব বালা হুহুঙ্কার রবে,
মাতঙ্গিনীযূথ যথা—মত্ত মধুকালে!

7. Give the meaning of the following lines :—

বীরাঙ্গনামাঝে রঙ্গে প্রমীলা দানবী।
ক্ষণপ্রভাসম বিভা খেলিছে কিরীটে;

8. Who was প্রমীলা?

দেখিব যে রূপ দেখি সূর্পনখা পিসী
মাতিলা মদনমদে পঞ্চবটীবনে ;
দেখিব লক্ষ্মণশূরে ; নাগপাশ দিয়া
বাঁধি লব বিভীষণ-- রক্ষঃকুলাঙ্গারে !
দলিব বিপক্ষদল, মাতঙ্গিনী যথা
নলবন ।

9. Explain the allusions in the above lines.

BENGALI.

Examiner.—Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna.

1. Explain any *four* of the following passages :—

(*a*) গুণে কর্ত্তৃত্ব প্রযুক্ত পুরুষের কর্ত্তৃত্বাভাস হয়।

(*b*) অপিচ মুগুক উপনিষদ্‌কে স্বনিন্দিত অথর্ব্ববেদের শাখা কহিয়া নিন্দক নিন্দ্যের একাত্মক করিলে ঘোরতর অযুক্ত সিদ্ধান্ত হইবে।

(*c*) ব্রহ্মেতরের ব্রহ্মত্ব ব্যপদেশ থাকিলে হিতাকরণ রূপ দোষের প্রসক্তি হয়। কিন্তু ভেদনির্দ্দেশ বশতঃ ততোঽধিক হয়েন।

(*d*) জগৎ বিন্দুমাত্র অতএব যে স্থলে জাড্য পদার্থের অভাব হইল, সে স্থলে ব্রহ্মেতে জাড্যারোপ হইতেই পারে না।

(*e*) চক্ষুর গঠন এবং সৌন্দ্যাসৌন্দ্যের নিদান এমত বহুদর্শন সাধ্য যে যাহারা তাহাতেই অনন্যমনা হয়, কেবল তাহারাই চক্ষুরোগ চিকিৎসায় উৎকর্ষ প্রাপ্ত হয়।

(*f*) এ বিষয়ে শঙ্করাচার্য্য তোমাদের প্রতিপক্ষে যাহা কহিয়াছেন তাহা প্রত্যাখ্যান করা যায় না, তবে কি না তিনি সেই উক্তিদ্বারা নিজমতের মূলেও কুঠারাঘাত করিয়াছেন, কেন না দধি দুগ্ধের ঐ উপমা তাঁহার অদ্বৈত মতেরও অবলম্বন হইয়াছে।

(*g*) বৌদ্ধেরা পুনশ্চ বলে যে বিজ্ঞান স্বয়ং-প্রকাশ হয় কিন্তু বাহ্যবিষয় স্বয়ং প্রকাশ নহে। শঙ্করাচার্য্য ইহার উত্তরে কহেন বিজ্ঞান প্রদীপবৎ স্বয়ং প্রকাশ এবং স্বয়ংই অনুভূয়মান, বাহ্য বিষয় ত সেরূপ নহে, এই কথা বলিয়া স্বাত্মনিষ্ঠ অগ্নির আত্মদাহ ক্রিয়ার ন্যায় অত্যন্ত বিরুদ্ধ ক্রিয়া তোমরা স্বীকার করিয়া থাক।

অথচ স্বাত্ম ব্যতিরিক্ত বিজ্ঞানদ্বারা বাহ্য বিষয় অনুভব করা যায় এই লোকপ্রসিদ্ধ অবিরুদ্ধ মত মানিতে ইচ্ছাও করিবে না।

(*h*) ফলে পারমার্থিকের প্রতিযোগী ব্যবহারিক সত্তা কোন প্রকারে সম্ভবে না।

2. Point out the compound words in the preceding passages, and explain the *samása* in each.

3. Give as many instances, as you can, of technical words especially made use in the Hindoo philosophy.

4. What are the arguments of the Hindoo philosophers for and against the existence of God, as stated in your text book?

5. Distinguish উপমা, রূপক, and ব্যতিরেক অলঙ্কার from each other, illustrating your answer by examples.

6. Write a short essay in Bengali on the Evils of Polygamy.

7. Translate the following passage into Bengali :—

The infinitely wise contriver of us and of all things, about us, hath fitted our senses, faculties, and organs to the conveniences of life and to the business we have to do here. We are able by our senses to know and distinguish things, and to examine them so far as to apply them to our uses and several ways to accommodate the exigencies of this life. We have insight enough of their admirable contrivances and wonderful effects, to admire and magnify the wisdom, power, and goodness of their author.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English :—

و ورد المستنفرون على سيف الدولة يذكرون احاطة العدو بطرسوس و استسلام اهلها إن لم يغاثوا ويبادروا وكان في بقية علة عرضت له فبرز للوقت و سار و كان الدمستق قد شحن الدروب التي بين الثغور

و الشام بالرجال فلما اتصل به خروج سيف الدولة افرج عن منازلة طرسوس وولى على عقبه قافلا الى بلده ولم يظفر بشئ وبلغ الخبر ابا الطيب و كتب اليه سيف الدولة يستدعيه و انفذ اليه امانا ر ودنانير و دراهم وثيابا و جارية فاجابه بهذه القصيدة ورد الى ميا فارقين في شوال سنة ثلاث و خمسين و ثلثماية

فهمت الكتـــاب ابر الكتب * فسمعـــا لامر امير العرب
و طوعا له و ابتهـــاجا به * و ان قصر الفعل عما وجب
وما عاقني غير خوف الوشاة و ان الوشايات طرق الكذب
و تكثير قوم و تقليلهـــم * و تقريبهم بيدنا و الخبب
و قد كان ينصرهم سمعـــه * و ينصرني قلبه و الحسب
وما قلت للبدر انت اللجين ولا قلت للشمس انت الذهب
فيقلق منه البعيـــد الاناة و يغضب منه البطئ الغضب
ولا لاقني بلده بعـــدكم * و لا اعتضت من رب نعماي رب
ومن ركب الثور بعد الجواد انكر اظلافـــه و الغبب
وما قست كل ملوك البلاد فدع ذكر بعض بمن في حلب
و لو كنت سميتهـــم باسمه * لكان الحديد و كانوا الخشب

2.(*a*) Mention the names of any Arabian poets you know.

(*b*) Give a few particulars regarding Mutanabbi.

(*c*) Over what period does the Golden Age of Arabic Literature extend?

(*d*) Mention some characteristics of the poetry of the جاهلية.

3. Explain the following terms:— اسماء الجنس, اضداد, شبه الجمع, اسم ان, اتباع, رجز, جامد, المضارع المجزوم, ان النافيه, واو المعية

4. Write down the third persons plural of the ماضي of all *Bábs* of ودع.

5. Mention the particles which are used with the case of address.

Translate:— O Zaid; O Good Zaid; O Zaid, son of 'Amr!

O Abraham, the friend of God!—

Mention the cases when يا is followed by the Accusative (نصب).

6. (*a*) What is meant by the الضمير المتصل?

(*b*) How does the الضمير المتصل, used with nouns, differ from that used with verbs?

(*c*) Translate:—They helped me; she helped thee; you helped her; my judge (قاض); my judges; my two judges; upon (على) me; in her; like him; like us.

7. (*a*) Translate into English or Hindustani:—

فخـــروا لخالقهـــم سجدا * و لو لم تغث سجدوا للصلب
و كم ذدت عنهم ردى بالردى * و كشفت من كرب بالكرب
و قد زعموا انه ان يعد * يعد معـــه الملك المعتصب
و يستنصران الذى يعبدان * و عند هـــذا انه قد صلب
و يدفع ما ناله عنهمـــا * فيا للـــرجال لهذا العجب

(*b*) Explain the allusion.

(*c*) What is the metre of the passage?

(*d*) Mention the characteristics of a قصيدة.

8. (*a*) Translate into English:—

هوى مع الركب اليمانين مصعد * جنيب و جثماني بمكة موثق
عجبت لمسراها و انى تخلصت * الي و باب السجن دونى مغلق
المت فحيت ثم قامت فودعت * فلما تولت كادت النفس تزهق
فلا تحسبي انى تخشعت بعدكم * لشيء و لا انى من الموت افرق
و لا ان نفسى يزدهيها و عيدكم * و لا انني بالمشي فى القيد اخرق
و لكن عرتني من هواك صبابة * كما كنت اقلى منك اذ انا مطلق

(*b*) Under what circumstances were the preceding lines composed?

(*c*) Explain the word حماسة.

ARABIC.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

ولما رأى جيبال ما قد دهاه جزاء عما نقضه من عهده - ونكثه من مرائر عقده - و رأى وجوه رجاله جزر السيوف القواطع - وطعم النسور و الخوانع - سقط في يده - و فت في عضده - ونالت منه الندامة - و قامت عليه القيامة - و بقي زمانا مبهوتا على حاله - لا يعرف الرائي في ظهر ادباره - اوفى وجه اقباله - ثم حركته الانفة لاستيناف المناجزة طلبا للثار - و طمعا في الانتصار - ففكر و دبر - و اقبل و ادبر - ثم عزم و قدر - ونادى فحشر - و ثارفي مائة الف او يزيدون - وبلغ الامير الماضي خبره فقابل اقباله بالاستقبال - و حرض المؤمنين على القتال - وسار بقلب منشرح - و امل منفسح - حتى اذا تدانت الخطى بين الفريقين فرع الامير الماضى ثنية مشرفه - على سواد الكفره - فاذا النمل ثائرا منشورا - والجراد مبثوثا محشورا - فراعه منهم ما يروع الذياب الطلس من سوام الغنم - و البيوث الجياع من هوامي النعم - وحث اولياء الله على الكفرة الثلف فاجابوه سراعا بقلوب محشوة باليدين - مملوة من صدق اليقين -

2. What is your opinion of *'Utbi's* style? Compare it with that of the Timurnámah, or Harírí, or any other prose writer.

3. (*a*) What are the geographical divisions of Arabia?

(*b*) Who are the khalifahs called أمية. Mention some of them.

(*c*) What is meant by مغازى, and ثغور الاسلام?

(*d*) State briefly how far Modern Science is indebted to the Arabians.

4. (*a*) How do you express in Arabic our auxiliary verbs *to have, shall, must, can, may, ought?*

(*b*) What tense corresponds to the English Pluperfect. Give examples.

5. Inflect the ماضى, امر, and مضارع of the active of رمي *he threw*.

Form the *Ism i Fá'il*, without and with the definite Article.

6. Write down the plurals of — امر, ماء, غلام, شيخ, اخ, اب, راس, يد, خليفة, كافر, ارض, عزيز, نار, أمة, كريم, ديوان, عامل, أمنية.

7. Write down the امر of the *Bábs* مفاعلة, افعال, افتعال, تفعل, استفعال, of قام, with the vowel-points (اعراب).

8. (*a*) How many parts of speech are there according to the Arabic grammar?

(*b*) Enumerate the different kinds of sentences, giving the Arabic terms.

(*c*) Mention the Arabic grammatical terms corresponding to our *Verbal noun, Diminutive, Subject, Nominative, Subjunctive, Negative, Imperative, Collective noun, Remote object, Rhyme, Preposition.*

9. (*a*) What is the name of the Alif in ابن, امراة, &c.

(*b*) Translate—Zaid, the son of Mahmúd—Zaid is the son of Mahmúd.

(*c*) Which are the *orthographical* peculiarities of الرحمن, يقوم, حيوة life. Translate—his life.

(*d*) Explain the meaning and the etymology of تستعليق.

10. Translate into Arabic—

The depth of the river Indus near Attock is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy, in the highest. The river runs at the rate of six miles an hour. On the right bank, opposite Attock, is Khairábád, a fort built by the Emperor Akbar. Some say that it was built by Nádir Sháh. The word Attock means *obstacle*, and people state that the name was given by Akbar, because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

طلسم کشایان گنجینۂ سخن و رہنوردان اقلیم حکایات کہن یون گویا کرتے ہین ملکہ مہرنگار کے باغ سے جالیس منزل ملک زرنگار کشور آفت روزگار تہا شاہزادہ دل از کف دادہ یکہ و تنہا صعوبت سفرکا مبتلا پانون مین چہالے لب پرآہ ونالے گرتا پڑتا کئی مہینے کے بعد اوس زمین خجستہ آئین مین پہونچا اور جوجو پتے تونے نے بتلائے وہ سب اوس جوار مین پائے واقعی عجب نواح شگفتہ و شاداب ہر سمت چشمیہای آب جنگل سب سبزہزار گل بوٹے خودرو کی انوکہی بہار ہوا فرحت انگیز بوباس مشکبیز جنون خیز جان عالم خوش و خرم جلد جلد قدم اوٹہاتا چلا جاتا تہا ایک روز دو چار گہڑی دن رہے کیا دیکہتاہی کہ ایک شی مثل آفتاب بصد آب و تاب شمال کی سمت یہ درخشان ہی کہ نگاہ نہین ٹہہرتی عقل حیران ہی دل سے کہا آثار حشر نمود ہوے یہ کیا قیامت ہی ہم مشاہدۂ جمال جانان سے محروم رہے مشرق و مغرب کوچھوڑ سورج شمال کی طرف جا نکلا افسوس صد افسوس اب تلک نہ دل کا مدعا نکلا جب قریب پہونچا دیکہا دروازہ ہی عالیشان سر بفلک کشیدہ دیدۂ روزگار ندیدہ بسکہ کہ مطلا ہی اور لعل و یاقوت اس کثرت سے جڑے ہین کہ جوہری وہم وگمان حیران کہڑے ہین شعاع آفتاب سے یکرنگی خورشید حاصل ہی شرمندہ اوسکے روبرو بدرکامل ہی یقین ہوا اب برسر مطلب پہونچا یہ وہی دروازہ ہی *

2. Explain—پس آئینہ, خط ریحان, نل دمن, فرہادکي تبرداري, نمود ہونا, ماہ کاچکورکا دورنا, سورۃ یوسف, نیراعظم, بلقیس, طوطي چشم غزالي سرمہ آگین, and the form of عجائبات.

3. Give the etymology of جزاک الله, مرحبا, تمکین, صفاکیش, طرحدار, مولف, تیار.

4. Write down the 2nd person plural of all tenses of مرنا to die.

5. Explain by examples the use of the ماضی شکي, and the مضارع شرطي.

6. Explain—

بلبل شیراز کوهي رشک ناسخ کا سرور اصفہان اسنے کیے ہین کوچہاے لکھنو

and write the word سرور in English characters.

7. Write down the gender of the following words:—

رتن, دریافت, دست, توتکا, خواب, خو, تامل, تپ, بھروسا, سارنگ, فاتحہ, شمع. Give also their meanings.

8. Paraphrase in Hindustani—

اور کبھي جو یاد یاران همراهی جی مین آتي تویہ شعر دردناک میرسوز با دل صد چاک واہ جگردوز پڑھتا * شعر *

کہیو اي بادصبا پھرے ہوے یاران کو *
راہ ملتي ہی نہین دشت کے آوارونکو *

اور دست دعا بجناب باری اوٹھاکر پکارا کہ اي کس بیکسان وای مددگار رہ گم کردگان مجھہ خستہ وپریشان و دور از یاران کی رهبري کر آوارۂ صحراي غربت مبتلاي رنج و مصیبت هواهون * لااعلم *

نہ مونسے نہ رفیقے نہ همدمے دارم *
حدیث دل بکہ گویم عجب غمے دارم *

9. The *Tárikh* of the Fisánah i 'Ajáib is—نشترهی رگ دل کا. Write down the numeral corresponding to each letter, and find the year of the composition. Translate—what day of the month is this? It is the fourteenth Ramazan 1285, according to the Hijrah.

10. Write in Hindustani an application for a Government appointment, addressed to a high official.

URDU.

Examiner.—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Paraphrase in Hindustani, or translate into English—

ظاهر مین گرچہ بیٹہا لوگون کے درمیان هون
پر یہ خبر نہین هی مین کون هون کہان هون *

ای ساکنان دنیا آرام دو کے اگ شب
بچھڑا ہون دوستون سے گم کردہ کاروان ہون *
ہان اہل بزم آؤن مین بھي پر ایک سن لو
تنہا نہین ہون بھائي با نالہ وفغان ہون *
سوراخ چاک لاکھون داغون کي کون گنتي
گلشن دل وجگر ہی گو صورت خزان ہون *
نام ونشان یارب رسوا کیا ہی مجکو
جي چاہتا ہی حق ہوے نام وبے نشان ہون *
قاتل پکارتا ہی ہان کون کشتني ہی
کیون سوزچپ ہی بیٹھا کچھہ بول اوٹھہ نہ ہان ہون *

2. Explain the terms مطلع, سجع, مقطع, تجنیس, حرف ندا, حروف مہملہ, اسم مبالغہ, موصول, جملۂ حالیہ, اتباع, امالہ.

Give examples. How are the various kinds of مصدر formed in Urdu?

3. Mention the names of some Hindustani poets. Give some particulars of the life of *Sauda*.

4. Decline the singular and plural of بندہ, رات, روٹي, وہ, مین.

5. (*a*) Enumerate the tenses which take نے. Give examples.

(*b*) Which transitive verbs do not take نے?

(*c*) Write down the common and the respectful forms of the Imperative.

(*d*) State the rule regarding the gender of Arabic words of the forms افتعال, تفعل تفعل مفاعلہ تفعیل, استفعال.

6. Explain *رفع ۃ سودا*

چاک کو تقدیر کے ممکن نہین کرنا رفو
سوزن تدبیر ساري عمر گو سیتي رہي

7. Translate into Hindustani —

Chunár was a place of importance as early as 1529, when it was held by Baber, who then visited the place, and mentions that its vicinity was infested by the elephant,

tiger, and rhinoceros. It soon after fell into the hands of Sher Khán, the Patan aspirant to the sovereignty of Delhi. Ferishta mentions that, in 1532, he refused to deliver it to Humáyún, the son and successor of Bábar. It was taken by Humáyún in 1539, but almost immediately retaken by Sher Khán; after whose death, Chunár, with the rest of the empire of Delhi, returned under the power of his rival. On the dissolution of the empire of Delhi, subsequently to the invasion of Ahmed Shah Durání, in 1760, it was seized by the Nawab of Oude. In 1768, the fort, with its territory, was formally ceded by treaty to the East India Company. The distance of Chunár from Calcutta is 437¾ miles.

8. Translate into English—

یارو ستم تو یہ سنو چرخ کہن کا
تہانا ہی عجب طرحسے بیاہ ابن حسن کا
سنچوگ یہ کچھہ باندھا ہی دولہ سے دلہن کا
وہ تار کفن کا ہی جو دورا تہا کنگن کا

For the last miṣrá', the Lucknow edition reads:—

جو تار کفن کا ہی سو دورا ہی لگن کا

Criticise this reading. To what class of poems does this extract belong?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1. Contrast the Roman *Coloniæ* with the Greek Colonies; and the manner in which the latter were planted with that in which the Colonies of Modern History have arisen.

2. What were the objects of the foreign policy of Pericles, how far was it successful, and wherein did its inherent vice consist?

3. Trace the operation of the causes which led to the decline of the Spartan Empire in the interval between the termination of the Peloponnesian War and the Battle of Leuctra.

4. Point out some of the more important effects which Alexander's conquests have had upon the civilization of the world.

5. Give a short account of either—

(*a.*) The various schools of Greek Philosophy;

or (*b.*) The development of Greek Art.

6. To what belief did the celebration of the *sacra gentilicia* point? Instance analogous observances among the Hindus, or other communities.

7. State the provisions of the second of the Licinian Rogations, and mention any important points in which it was developed in later times.

8. The battle of the Metaurus has been numbered among the fifteen decisive battles of the world. For what reasons? Describe the state of Rome immediately before and after it.

9. Write a short life of Cato the Elder, comparing his character with that of his great-grandson.

10. How were the provinces of Italy benefited by the establishment of Despotism at Rome, and in what way were Literature and Art affected by it?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Mention the kings who reigned successively in Judah from the death of Hezekiah to the captivity, with the leading events of their reigns.

2. Sketch the manners and state of civilization of the

Hindus at the time of Menu's Code. Give the principal changes of caste since the time of Menu.

3. How does Elphinstone sum up the arguments on the question of "right of property in the soil?" To what conclusion does he arrive on the comparative antiquity of the Brahmin and Buddhist religions?

4. Classify the languages of India as connected with or separated from the Sanscrit. Give some account of the Sanscrit Literature, and state the general character of the Hindu drama.

5. What is known of the ancient commerce of India? Show, in a tabular form, the states which existed in India before the Mahomedan invasion, and when they are first and last mentioned.

6. Point out the causes which prevented the Arabs from effecting the conquest of India in a similar manner to that of Persia. Date the twelve expeditions of Sultán Mahmúd of Ghazni.

7. Give a geographical and historical sketch of Akber's conquests; and describe his character.

8. Give a description of Nepal, and sketch the rise and progress of Goorkha power.

9. Name the Governors-General of India from 1786 to 1828. Enumerate the most important translations, and state the financial results, of Lord Amherst's administration.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. Describe how pressure at any point of a fluid is measured.

If a square, whose side is $\frac{1}{3}$rd of an inch, be immersed

in a fluid, where the pressure at each point is 3 oz. per square inch, find the pressure on the square.

2. Obtain the formula $W = SV$.

Compare with the specific gravity of distilled water that of a substance one cubic foot of which weighs 1 lb.

Find the weight of a cubic foot of silver, the specific gravity of which is 10·5.

3. Determine the pressure of a liquid on any horizontal area, at a given depth below the surface.

A reservoir of water is 162 feet above the ground-floor of a house: a pipe running from it is closed in a room 18 feet above the ground-floor, by a horizontal metal plate, equal in area to one square inch: show that the pressure on the plate may be balanced by a force equal to the weight of a cubic foot of water.

4. A vertical solid cylinder of radius r and length h is immersed in water, with its upper end at a depth a below the surface: explain what is meant by the total normal pressure upon it and by the resultant pressure, and determine each.

5. Define the term metacentre. Illustrate by figures the equilibrium of a floating body when stable, unstable, and neutral.

Upon a floating hemisphere is affixed another hemisphere of equal size, but (1) of less, and (2) of equal, and (3) of greater density; describe the equilibrium of the sphere in each case.

6. Describe the experiment by which it is shown that the pressure of a quantity of air, at a given temperature, varies inversely as the space it occupies.

A quantity of air in a cylinder is compressed into another cylinder, the radius and height of which are each one-half of those of the former; the pressure sustained on

the whole interior surface is twice as great as it was on the former.

7. Describe a thermometer and the method of graduating it. Obtain a formula connecting the readings on Fahrenheit's and the centigrade thermometers for the same temperature.

A Fahrenheit's thermometer at Simla stands at the same height, 55°, as a centigrade in the plains, determine the difference of temperature in Fahrenheit's degrees.

8. Describe the forcing-pump.

The area of the piston of a fire-engine is 20 times the section of the leathern pipe, which conducts water from it; the piston descends at each stroke 15 inches, and makes 4 strokes a minute; how long will the water take in reaching a fire one-eighth of a mile distant?

9. Explain the principle and use of the siphon.

Find the greatest height over which a quantity of oil, whose density is 9. can be raised by a siphon, the height of the mercury in the barometer being 30 inches, and its density 13·6.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. State what is meant (1) by velocity, (2) by acceleration, and show how they are measured both when uniform and variable. Prove that the numerical expression for an acceleration varies as the square of the unit of time.

2. To Prove the formula $s = \frac{ft^2}{2}$ for uniformly accelerated motion.

If a body move with uniformly accelerated velocity, show that the spaces described in consecutive seconds, differ by a constant quantity.

3. State the first two laws of motion, with illustrations of their truth.

Explain clearly how these laws, combined with the definition of equality of masses, lead to the formula $P \propto m f$, where f is the acceleration produced by the force P in the mass m.

4. Describe Atwood's machine, and show how it may be used to prove that the earth's attraction on a given mass is proportional to the mass attracted.

5. Enunciate and prove the parallelogram of accelerations. Hence prove that, if a body be projected with a velocity V, at an angle α, to the horizon, from the foot of an inclined plane, whose angle of inclination is β, it will strike the plane after a

time $\frac{2 V \sin \overline{\alpha - \beta}}{g \cos \beta}$.

6. State some of the principal reasons which have led to the assertion, (1) that the earth's figure is approximately spherical, (2) that it revolves with uniform angular velocity about its polar axis.

7. Show how the orbital motion of the earth about the sun accounts for the variations of his North Polar distance throughout the year.

Hence also explain the phenomena of the seasons.

8. Define a mean solar and a sidereal day, and show how the lengths of their duration may be compared.

Explain why the common solar clock only agrees with the sun-dial at noon four times a year.

9. Give a brief description of the Solar System.

Account for the apparent motion of the planet Venus as viewed from the earth, and show why she attains her greatest brilliancy near greatest elongation.

10. Explain the moon's phases by means of a diagram:

also account for the fact that there have been no lunar eclipses in the year 1868.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. J. C. NESFIELD, M. A.

1. What kind of complexity can be ascribed to mental phenomena? Are such phenomena susceptible of analysis? Explain fully, and illustrate.

2. What objections are there to Dr. Reid's view of consciousness? Describe the view of Dr. Brown.

3. Is extension involved in our original perceptions of sight? State the arguments on both sides.

4. "We can gain no other knowledge of objects, than of what they are relatively to our feelings." Mention the exceptions that have been made to this rule, and show that they are untenable.

5. On what grounds is it maintained that all sensation is in the mind, and not in the organ? Admitting the fact, is it correct to speak of sensation being "in the mind?"

6. Describe and criticize the opinions of Des Cartes, Locke, and Stewart upon the origin and limits of our knowledge.

7. "One conception introduces another in some way related to it." Is this Simple Suggestion or Relative Suggestion? Point out clearly the difference between them. What are Dr. Payne's reasons for preferring the term Suggestion to the term Association, in reference to the former faculty? And why does he object to the term Suggestion, as applied to the latter faculty?

8. Give reasons for deriving beauty solely from association; and show the manner in which this principle operates to produce the emotion.

9. What reasons are there against supposing that volition is a kind of desire? By whom and on what grounds was this opinion held?

10. Describe and criticize any modes of classifying mental phenomena with which you are acquainted.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. Enunciate Wayland's Theory of Virtue. Can the view which places Virtue in obedience to the Divine Will, be accurately classed under the theories of Prudence or Propriety? Give reasons for your answer.

2. On what does the Merit of an Action depend? Suppose it asserted that Demerit can be resolved into associations established between certain actions and punishment. Criticise this.

3. How does Wayland estimate the objections against the Reality and Permanence of Moral Distinctions drawn from the diversities of opinion found among men as to what is Right and what is Wrong?

4. Define Self-Love and Selfishness in such a way as to show that the former is consistent, the latter inconsistent, with Benevolence.

5. (*a.*) Virtue is the highest good of human life.

(*b.*) Happiness is man's chief end.

Discuss and, if possible, reconcile these positions.

6. Is Punishment retributive or preventive, or both? Distinguish Equality of condition and Equality of Right. What is meant by Right of Property?

7. Define Logic, and briefly reply to the objections which have been urged against its utility.

8. Define term, proposition, argument, and describe the mental operations of which they are the result.

9. Write out the axioms and rules of the categorical syllogism, and illustrate hypothetical and conditional reasonings.

10. Show that in Fig. i. the minor premise must be affirmative; that in Fig. ii. the conclusion must be negative; that in Fig. iii. the minor premise must be affirmative, and the conclusion particular; and that in Fig iv., if the major premise is affirmative, the minor premise must be universal. Why can the middle term never be distributed twice in Figs. i. and ii.?

Examine.—

Whatever is irrational, is not to be credited; but there are doctrines in the Christian Religion which cannot be demonstrated by reason; they are therefore not to be credited.

11. Analyse the direct categorical sorites, extricate its syllogisms, and enunciate and prove its rules.

12. What is the nature of an Inductive as distinguished from a Deductive method. Illustrate your answer. State the exact relationship between the Organum of Bacon and the Organon of Aristotle.

CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define a tangent to a conic section.

If PZ be the portion of the tangent at P, intercepted by the directrix, show that PZ subtends a right angle at the focus.

2. Show how to draw two tangents to a parabola from an external point.

TP, TQ are tangents at P and Q, and PQ cuts the directrix in R; TM is drawn perpendicular to the directrix; show that the circle described about the triangle TMR passes through the focus.

3. Prove that the rectangles under the segments of any two intersecting chords of a parabola are to one another, as the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.

Hence show that, if a circle and a parabola intersect, the common chords will be equally inclined to the axis.

4. In the ellipse show that (1) SY. HZ = BC^2

(2) SP. HP = CD^2.

5. If CV be the abscissa of any point Q on the ellipse measured along a diameter, which meets the curve in P, and the tangent at Q in T, show that CV. CT = CP^2.

6. Show that SG : SP : : SA : AX.

Hence prove that, if GK be the perpendicular upon SP from the foot of the normal at P, then PK will be equal to the semilatus-rectum.

7. In the hyperbola show that (1) CN. CT = AC^2

(2) NG : NC : : BC^2 : AC^2.

8. If any chord QQ′ cut the asymptotes in R, R′, show that QR = Q′R′.

Hence prove that any line CP drawn through the centre, and meeting the hyperbola in P, bisects all chords parallel to the tangent at P.

9. Show that QV^2 : PV. VP′ : : CD^2 : CP^2.

PCP′ is the diameter of an ellipse, Q any point on it, QQ′ the double ordinate parallel to the tangent at P: P′Q, PQ′ are produced to meet in O. Show that the locus of O is an hyperbola.

10. Prove that any plane section of a right circular cylinder inclined at any angle to the axis, is an ellipse.

OPTICS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. Define a ray, a pencil diverging and converging, a focus, conjugate foci.

State the law of reflexion of light. By what process is it established?

2. A conical pencil of rays is reflected from a plane surface, show that after reflexion also it is conical; and determine its focus.

A luminous point is placed before a plane mirror, which revolves about an axis in its own plane, the image of the point will move in a circle.

3. A direct pencil of diverging rays falls upon a convex spherical mirror, find the focus.

A person walks towards a convex spherical mirror. In what positions will his image lie, and will it be erect or inverted? When he is at distances from the mirror equal to the radius and to half of the radius, his height will appear diminished by $\frac{2}{3}$rds and $\frac{2}{5}$ths respectively.

4. On the opposite walls of a room in Windsor Castle are two parallel plane mirrors set in gilt arched frames of equal size; describe the appearance of the images of the frames after reflexion from the opposite mirrors to a spectator standing between.

If the width of the room be six yards, what will be the distance of the second image seen by the spectator of that frame towards which his face is turned?

5. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil that emerges from water into air.

To an eye upon the surface of water looking into the water, all space outside a certain cone appears dark.

6. Define the focal length of a lens. If f be the

numerical focal length of a convex lens, whose thickness may be neglected, u and v the distances of the foci of a small diverging pencil before incidence and after refraction, then $\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = -\frac{1}{f}$

7. Describe the experiment by which a beam of sunlight is analysed after passing through a prism.

State the order of the principal colours in the solar spectrum from the highest refractive index to the lowest.

8. Investigate the cause of the rainbow and the order of the colours in it.

Can there be more than one rainbow at the same time?

9. Describe Galileo's telescope; trace a pencil from an object placed before it to the eye; and find its magnifying power.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Mention some of the principal molecular forces, and distinguish between them. Show how the three physical states of matter depend on two of these forces. Describe some experiment to show that the molecules of bodies are not in actual contact.

2. Enunciate, and illustrate by examples, the law of combination by volumes. The absolute weight, the specific gravity, and atomic weight of a chemical substance being represented by W, G, and A, write down the fractions which express the volume of the atom, the number of atoms in a given weight and in a given volume.

3. How would you effect the analysis of atmospheric air, so as to determine the amount of its hygrometric moisture, its carbonic acid, its oxygen and nitrogen?

4. Describe some methods of obtaining oxygen and hydrogen, and mention their properties. What is ozone, and how is its presence usually detected?

5. Explain by symbols the production of chlorine, either from common salt, or by bringing muriatic acid to act on the peroxide of manganese. What are its properties, and what is the test for free chlorine in solution?

6. Give the formula for sulphide of hydrogen, the manner of preparing it, and its action on a solution of sulphate of copper.

7. What are the principal constituents of common coal gas; to what class of these is its illuminating power principally due? Explain accurately the physical reason; hence show that when the gas is produced at a high heat, although the volume is greater, the quality is much inferior.

8. State the causes which produce the enfeeblement of the current in single fluid batteries, and specify the advantages which result from the use of the second liquid and the amalgamation of the zinc plates.

9. What is Ohm's formula for the intensity of an electric current in an interpolar wire for n cells? Show from it that when the external resistance is very great compared to the cell resistance, it is advantageous to have a great number of cells, but when the external resistance is very small compared to the internal, the intensity is nearly independent of the number of elements.

PHYSICS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Define the linear, superficial, and cubical coefficients of expansion of solids, and deduce the approximate relations between them. The length of a bar, whose coefficient of expansion is k at $t°$ F. is l; find its length at $t_1°$ F.

2. Describe the weight thermometer. The weight of mercury which fills at 32° F, a glass globe with a capillary tube is 588·2 grains; the temperature of globe being raised to 132° F. five grains of mercury are expelled; find the apparent coefficient of expansion of mercury.

3. Explain the terms—specific heat, latent heat of liquefaction, latent heat of vaporisation, and give in its most general form the formula for determining specific heats by the method of mixtures.

4. Define the English unit of heat. 10 lbs. of water at 32° F. are raised in temperature to the boiling point, and then evaporated under the standard barometric pressure; find the equivalent mechanical effect in tons raised one foot high.

5. Explain what is meant by the degree of saturation of the air, and the dew point. Give a short account of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer. Why is it necessary to direct a gentle current of air on the wet bulb?

6. Describe the method of ascertaining by means of the gold leaf electrometer, the species of electricity possessed by an excited body.

7. Why is it necessary to connect the cushions of an electrical machine with the ground? The glass plate passes between two brass rods shaped like a horse-shoe, and provided with a series of points in the sides opposite the glass; explain accurately the action of the points.

8. State the difference between electric and magnetic induction. Illustrate by a diagram, and by an account of experiments with broken magnets.

9. Explain the action of the lightning conductor, and the precautions necessary in its construction and erection.

10. Enunciate Volta's contact theory and the chemical theory. How, by the principles of the latter, is the direc-

tion of the current determined? Explain by it Volta's pile, showing by a diagram the direction of the current.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner.—Dr. T. Anderson.

1. What is the form of the central parts of the nervous system in each of Cuvier's four great divisions of the animal kingdom?

2. What are the modifications of the fin rays which characterize the Acanthopterygian and Malacopterygian orders of fishes?

3. Give the class, order, and scientific name of the following animals, together with their period of gestation and number of young at a birth: horse, ass, camel, elephant, goat, sheep, cat, dog.

4. Enumerate the orders of Reptilia. Give fully the distinctive characters and a familiar illustration of each order.

5. Define the subdivisions of the Mollusca.

6. Describe some of the principal modifications in the structure of the feet of mammals.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—Dr. T. Anderson.

1. Describe the principal functions of the spinal cord in the vertebrata. What parts of the nervous system of articulata are its equivalents?

2. Describe the relation of the respiratory system to the general circulation in insects, fishes, reptiles, and mammals.

3. Describe the principal stages in the development of

the circulating system of the mammalian fœtus, from the first appearance of blood vessels until birth.

4. Describe the structure of the eye in mammals. How is it modified in insects ?

5. Describe the structure and function of the kidney in mammals.

6. Describe the changes that occur during the shedding of the teeth in mammals. How is the process modified in elephants ?

B. L. Examination, 1869.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. What is the appropriate matter of the science of jurisprudence ? State any special significations in which the word is used.

2. Define "Command," "Duty," "Sanction." How does Austin differ from other writers in the use of the latter word ?

3. What is a "Particular Command;" and how does it differ from a Positive Law ?

4. What is Austin's opinion of the criterion of right and wrong ? and what is the opposite opinion ?

5. Give a short outline of the arguments with which Austin opposes the theory of a moral sense.

6. What is meant by the "Social Compact?" State the objections to this theory.

7. What is the meaning of the term Sovereign ? Shew that Sovereign power is incapable of legal limitation. Give instances where Sovereign Powers or Monarchs have

attempted to obligo the successors to their sovereign powers.

8. What are the three regular forms of government according to the ancient political writers; and what are the respective perfections and imperfections of each?

9. What is meant by "Natural Allegiance," and "Local Allegiance?" How far does the theory of natural allegiance, as expressed by Blackstone, conflict with the maxim that every independent nation possesses an exclusive sovereignty within its own territory?

10. To what extent is allegiance due to the king of a country *de facto*, though not *de jure?* Explain these terms.

11. What is the meaning of the epithet "Unconstitutional" as contradistinguished from the epithet "Illegal?"

12. According to Blackstone "Civil Injuries" are "Private Wrongs," and concern individuals only. "Crimes" are "Public Wrongs" and affect the whole community. Show how this distinction is erroneous.

13. Are the laws which regulate the reciprocal relations of Independent States positive Laws or Laws of imperfect obligation? State the reasons for your opinion.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner.—Mr C. J. Wilkinson.

1. What is the proper object of all municipal laws?

2. Define the Right of Personal Security and of Personal Liberty.

3. To whom does the legal custody of an infant belong? and what is the remedy if he be improperly withheld from that custody?

4. What are the different kinds of adoption by the

Hindu Law? State what are the effects of adoption by the Hindu and English Law.

5. What interest does a husband take in the chattels real and personal of his wife.

1st.—Of which she is possessed at the time of marriage?

2ndly.—Which come to her during coverture?

6. By the Hindu Law what rights does a wife acquire in her husband's property? What is Stridhan?

7. A Hindu woman dies possessed of property. To whom does it go?

1st. When she leaves no issue. 2ndly. When she leaves issue?

Give Jagannatha's and Vijnyaniswara's opinions on these points.

8. By the Indian Succession Act, how may a person acquire a domicile in British India?

A married woman's domicile is that of her husband. When does it cease to be so?

9. By what law is the succession to immoveable and moveable property in British India regulated?

10. To what extent can an infant bind himself by his contracts? Can an action be brought against him for a *tort?*

11. Under what disabilities do aliens rest as to Status, and as to the acquisition of property by the English Law? What distinction is there between them and denizens? and what rights do they each acquire by naturalization?

12. What are the several ways of acquiring personal Property?

13. To what Court in general does the power of issuing a mandamus belong? What is the form and nature of the writ; and of what duties will it compel the performance?

14. What rights are especially asserted in the Bill of Rights? and what was principally declared by the act of settlement?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Examiner.—Mr. W. Jardine, M. A., LL. M.

1. Define with illustrations the terms *hotchpot, chattel real, emblements, heir presumptive, joint tenancy, tenancy in common.*

2. Sketch the history and present state of the law of copyright.

3. What powers of leasing has (1) a mortgagor; (2) a tenant for life?

4. What was a *common recovery?* Give an account of its history.

5. Explain the meaning and the operation of the doctrine of the Court of Chancery "there cannot be a use upon a use."

6. Are the lands of a deceased person subject under English Law to the payment of his debts or not? In such case, what are the respective rights of his speciality and simple creditors? How did the law stand before 1833?

What are the principal charges on a Hindu inheritance? How should these be provided for?

7. What are the limits imposed by law on the creation of estates tail and what are the provisions for putting an end to an entail?

8. What are the restrictions upon the testamentary power under Hindu and Mahomedan law respectively? with what formalities must a will be executed under, (1) English Law, (2) Mahomedan Law: (3) Act X of 1865. In what cases are formalities dispensed with under English Law?

If a will names no executor, will its provisions be carried out, and if so in what manner?

9. What is meant by *tacking* one mortgage to another?

10. Give an account of the various steps in a foreclosure suit in this country, stating clearly the provisions of Reg. XVII. of 1806.

If the year of grace expires on a holiday, when must the mortgagor make his tender or deposit? From what date is the year of grace reckoned, from the date when the notice is issued, or from the date when it is served on the mortgagor?

11. An orthodox Mussulman dies possessed of property both moveable and immoveable, leaving a mother, a widow, and three sisters of the whole blood. Immediately afterwards one sister dies, leaving two daughters. Into what shares is the property to be distributed?

12. What are the preliminaries requisite to support a claim of preemption? Is the promptitude with which the declaration of an intention to purchase must be made in any way affected by Act XIV. of 1859? Does the law recognise preemption as a custom among Hindus?

13. Under Hindu law, how far are *gifts* made to a member of a family subject to partition? what are the chief differences between the Bengal and Benares schools on the subject of partition?

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

1. Define a contract, and say what are the different kinds of contracts.

2. A debtor by paying part of his debt obtains from his creditor an agreement to discharge the remainder. Is this agreement binding on the creditor or not, and why?

Are there any duties of the nature of mere moral obligations that will support an express promise?

3. What are "Implied Contracts" and "Implied Promises?"

4. What are the provisions of sections 1, 4, and 17 of the Statute of Frauds, and of Section 7 of Lord Tentorden's Act?

5. When a specific article is ordered to be made, when does the right of property vest in the person who gives the order, and the right to the price in the maker?

6. What title did the purchaser of stolen goods in market overt acquire? and what change in the common Law was effected by the 7 and 8 George IV. Cap 29, Sect. 27, with respect to stolen goods so purchased?

7. What are the liabilities of Brokers, Factors, and Commission Agents as between themselves and their principals?

8. When a contract has been made by a person in his own name, but who in reality is only the agent of an unknown principal, when may the latter claim the benefit of it; and under what restrictions if any?

9. Give a short statement of the cases of and decisions in Paterson *vs.* Gandasequi, Addison *vs.* Gandasequi and Thomson *vs.* Davenport, and say what rules are deduced from these cases.

10. What is a Partnership? What is meant by a dormant Partner, and what are his liabilities upon partnership contracts?

In what cases may and may not the payment of interest or annuities out of profits make the payee a partner?

11. What is necessary to constitute a Bill of Exchange? How is it transferable when drawn payable "to Bearer," and "to Order." What is the effect of taking a Bill en-

dorsed over after due date? What is meant by a bonâ fide holder for value?

12. What is a "Charter Party," and wherein does it differ from a Bill of Lading?

13. In contracts of affreightment, when is a loss occasioned by negligence or misconduct not a loss from peril of the sea, though the sea does the mischief?

14. What are "Primage" and "Average," "General average" and "Particular average?"

15. When a person enters into an absolute and unqualified contract to do a particular act, will the impossibility of performance occasioned by inevitable accident or an unforeseen occurrence release him from the obligation of the contract, and why?

PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. W. Jardine, M. A., LL. M.

1. Draw out a form of Plaint for money due on a bond.

2. In what case should security for costs be required from the Plaintiff at the time of presenting the plaint?

What documents should be filed with the plaint?

3. How may a judgment passed *exparte* be set aside?

4. How are (1) railway shares; (2) bills of exchange attached in execution of a decree for money?

5. What is a Special Appeal? Is there a special appeal from orders passed in the execution of a decree?

6. What is an Interlocutory Order? Are such orders appealable?

7. An application for Review of Judgment was presented 6 months after the date of the decree. The Court was of opinion that the reasons for delay were sufficient and admitted the application. Is such a decision appealable?

8. What are the provisions of Act II. of 1855, as to the sufficiency of the evidence of one witness?

In what cases is the uncorroborated testimony of one witness still legally insufficient? What are the grounds for the exception?

9. Define 'hearsay.' In what cases is hearsay admissible as evidence?

10. Are Vakeels, Physicians, or Priests bound to disclose on examination statements made to them professionally?

How and by whom may the privilege be waived?

11. How far is oral evidence admissible to explain an ambiguity in a written document?

12. What right in the land has a ryot who has held it for a long period? Can he count in his favour the time the land was held by his ancestor or by a stranger whose rights he purchased?

13. On what grounds is a ryot who has a right of occupancy liable to an enhancement of rent?

Mention any important decisions on this point explanatory of Act X. of 1859.

14. Enumerate and briefly indicate the purport of the principal Revenue Regulations.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner.—Mr. W. Jardine, M. A., L.L. M.

1. What are the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the punishment which may be inflicted on a person convicted at one time of more than one offence?

The prisoner cut down a tree and then stole it. Can he be convicted of more than one offence? Under what section of the Penal Code would you convict him?

2. What under the Criminal Procedure Code are the powers of the Sudder Court as an Appellate Court, and as a Court of Revision? Is there any appeal from a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session?

3. In what cases are statements made by persons not before the Court admissible as evidence in a trial by a Court of Session?

4. What are the limits of a Magistrate's discretion as to accepting or refusing bail for the appearance of an accused person?

5. Define as in the Penal Code the terms 'Court of Justice,' 'document,' 'offence,' 'abetment,' 'theft.'

6. Enumerate the General Exceptions of the Penal Code. Upon whom does the onus lie of proving that a case comes within one of these exceptions?

7. A sells an estate to B: and afterwards A mortgages the same estate to C. Has A committed any and what offence?

8. Define 'force' and 'criminal force.'

A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending to cause B to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack B. What offence, if any, has A committed?

9. What punishment can be inflicted for abetting an attempt to commit murder?

10. Define the terms 'felony' and 'murder' in English Law, and explain the definitions by illustrations.

11. What is the present state of the criminal law of (1) England, (2) British India respecting cruelty to animals?

L. C. E. Examination, 1868.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Simplify $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $2\frac{4}{5} + 6\frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{3}{4} - \left\{ 5\frac{1}{2} + \frac{.24 + .5\dot{3}}{2\frac{1}{3} - .6\dot{4}} \right\}$

2. Find the cost of carpeting a room, 18 ft. 9 in. long, and 17 ft. 6 in. broad, with carpet 2 ft. wide, at 2 Rs. 6 As. a yard.

3. If a cubic foot of gold be made to cover, uniformly and perfectly, 432,000,000 square inches, find the thickness of the gold.

4. If 12 furnaces consume 12 tons 9 cwt. 21 lbs. of coal in 10 hours, how long will 7 furnaces be in consuming 15 tons?

5. Bank of Bengal shares of 1,000 Rs. are selling at Rs. 1,750 a share, and 6 per cent. Municipal debentures at Rs. 105. If the Bank gives a dividend of 100 Rs. a share per annum, find the difference of income of two investors of Rs. 50,000, one of whom buys Bank shares, and the other debentures.

6. Simplify the expressions—

(1) $$\frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3b^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3b^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3a^{\frac{1}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9b^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

(2) $$\left(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{ab - b^2}{a^2}\right)\frac{a^4}{a^3 + b^3}\,\frac{a - b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

7. Find the G C M and L C M of
$x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4$ and $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12$.

8. If p be the difference between any given fraction and unity, and q the difference between its reciprocal and unity, then

$$pq = p \backsim q.$$

9. Solve the equations $\left.\begin{matrix} x+y=7 \\ x^3+y^3=91 \end{matrix}\right\}$ $\left.\begin{matrix} x+y+z=18 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=110 \\ x(y+z)=65 \end{matrix}\right\}$

10. Find the sum of n terms of the series

$$4+3+2+\ldots\ldots$$

$$a+\frac{2}{a}+\frac{4}{a^3}+\ldots\ldots$$

How many terms of the first series will amount to 4?

11. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ shew that $\frac{a+nb}{c+nd} = \frac{a-nb}{c-nd}$ and

$$\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{ac-bc}{ac-bd}.$$

12. How many different signals can be made with 5 flags; two of which are blue, one white, one red, and one black.

13. Find the co-efficient of x^{13} in the expansion of $(ax-x^2)^{10}$. Expand to 5 terms the series $\left(1-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and find the rth term.

GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

2. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

3. If two straight lines be drawn from the same point,

cutting a circle, and the alternate points of section be joined, the triangles so formed will be similar.

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

5. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

6. Define a parabola, and prove that the subnormal is constant.

If P and Q be two points on the parabola, such that SQ — SP = latus rectum: shew that, if PG and QG′ be the normals at P and Q, the point Q will be equidistant from G and G′.

7. Tangents at any point of an ellipse make equal angles, with the focal distances.

A circle is described through the foci and any point P of the ellipse, cutting the minor axis in G and T. Shew that PG will be the normal, and PT the tangent at P.

8. If CP and CD be semi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse, prove that $CP^2 + CD^2 = AC^2 + BC^2$

9. In the hyperbola shew that SY. HZ = BC^2

10. A right cone is cut by a plane, which meets the cone on both sides of the vertex: shew that the section is an hyperbola.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Define the sine and tangent of an angle, and prove that sin A = sin (180 — A) and tan A = tan (180 + A).

Find the sine, cosine, and tangent of 30,° 60° and 45.°

2. Prove the formulæ: cos (A + B) = cos A cos B — sin A sin B

$$\tan (A + B = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\frac{\cot A \cos A}{\cot A + \cos A} = \frac{\cot A - \cos A}{\cot A \cos A}$$

3. In any triangle prove that $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2\,bc}$.

The sides of a triangle being 6, 8, and 10, find the greatest angle.

4. Solve the triangle, (1) when two angles and a side are given; (2) when the three sides are given.

Given $A = 41^\circ\ 10'$, $a = 145.3$, $b = 178.3$, find the angles having given—

L sin $41^\circ.10' = 9.8183919$
L sin $53^\circ.52' = 9.9072216$
L sin $53^\circ.53' = 9.9073138$
log $1453 = 3.1622656$
log $1783 = 3.2511513$

5. Explain the method of finding (1) the distance of an inaccessible object upon a horizontal plane, (2) the distance between two inaccessible objects in a horizontal plane.

An observer wishing to know the height of an inaccessible tower, measures equal distances A B, BC in a horizontal line, and observes the angles of elevation at A, B, C to be 30°, 45°, and 60° respectively.

Find the height of the tower and its distance from the line ABC.

6. The diameter of a circular target is 6 feet, and it is divided into 6 concentric rings of equal breadth, alternately white and black—the outer ring being white: find the number of square feet of white paint in the target.

7. The sides of a rectangular tank are inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, and the dimensions of the bottom are 80 yards by 30. The depth of water in the

tank being 20 feet, find how many gallons of water it contains. (Imperial gallons = 277.274 cubic inches.)

8. Assuming the cubical contents of the imperial gallon in the previous question, construct a cylindrical gallon measure, with a base 9 inches in diameter.

MECHANICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as the triangle of forces. The forces P, Q, R acting on a particle are in equilibrium: if α, β, γ be the angles between the directions of Q and R, P and R, P and Q respectively, prove that

$$\frac{P}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{Q}{\sin \beta} = \frac{R}{\sin \gamma}$$

2. When any number of forces act on a particle in one plane, write down the equations for determining the magnitude and direction of the resultant. State also the conditions for equilibrium.

If a particle in one of the angles of a regular hexagon be acted on by forces, which are represented by lines drawn from it to the other five angles, find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

3. A uniform beam weighing 100lbs rests on two props at the ends, find from what point of the beam a weight of 200lbs must be hung when the pressures on the props are as 3 to 1.

4. Define the centre of gravity of a body. Find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy particles in one plane, whose respective positions are given.

5. What are the requisites of a good balance? A shopkeeper uses a false balance, with arms 24 and 25 inches

in length. Two customers wish to purchase the same weight of grain, and the shop-keeper puts his weight at the end of the shorter arm in supplying the first, and at the end of the longer arm in supplying the second, what percentage of weight does the shop-keeper gain or lose?

6. The wheel and axle is used in combination with a given inclined plane. Find the weight which can be sustained on the plane by a power P applied at the wheel; the weight being attached to a rope running along the plane to the axle.

7. Find the relation of P to W in the system of pullies, where each string is attached to the weight, neglecting the weight of the pullies.

8. Prove the formulæ $v = ft$, $s = \frac{1}{2} f t^2$ for uniformly accelerated motion.

A body is dropped from a given height, and at the same time another is projected vertically upwards: if the bodies meet half way, find the velocity of projection of the latter body.

9. A body is projected with a given velocity in a direction, making an angle with the horizon: find the greatest height it will reach, the time of reaching that point, and the range on the horizontal plane, through the point of projection.

10. Two weights are connected by a string: and Q hanging over the top of a smooth plane inclined at 30° to the horizon, draws P up the plane in exactly half the time, P would take in drawing Q up: prove that P is twice as heavy as Q.

11. A body impinges directly on another: determine the velocities after impact, the elasticity being imperfect.

Two bodies are moving in the same direction, with velocities 7 and 5: and after impact their velocities are 5 and 6, find the index of elasticity.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.

1. Show that pressure of a homogeneous fluid, acted on by gravity, on any surface immersed in it, is the same as that on a plane surface of equal area placed horizontally at the depth of the centre of gravity.

2. When a body floats on a fluid, prove that the weight of the body is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced, and that the centres of gravity of the body and fluid displaced are in the same vertical line.

3. State precisely what information is gained by knowing the specific gravity of a body. Show how to find the S. G. of a body (1) heavier, (2) lighter than an equal bulk of water.

A piece of cork weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in vacuo: a piece of metal weighing 6 oz. in vacuo, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in water is attached to the cork, and the two together weigh 2 oz. in water. Find the S. G. of the cork.

4. State and prove Boyle's Law.

A pipe 15 ft. long, closed at the upper end, is placed vertically in a tank of the same depth: the tank is then filled with water, show that, if the height of the water-barometer be 33ft. 9in. the water will rise 3ft. 9in. in the pipe.

5. Describe Bramah's press, and find the expression for the mechanical advantage gained by it.

6. Supposing a Diving-bell to consist of a given hollow cylinder, with its axis vertical; find the tension of the rope which supports it, when the mouth is at a depth h below the surface.

7. Define the terms, medium, ray, pencil, geometrical focus. State the laws of reflection and refraction of light. Explain what is meant by the critical angle of a medium.

8. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction at a spherical surface.

9. Describe the method of obtaining the solar spectrum by means of a prism.

10. Explain the principle involved in the construction of a Telescope. Describe Galileo's Telescope.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner.—Lieut. Crichton, R. E.

1. Describe the formation of a cutcha road, and specify how you would make the approaches to a river with sandy banks.

2. If temporary bridges are built pending the erection of permanent, where should they be placed in relation to the centre line of the road? Give your reasons.

3. What are the chief points to be considered in laying out a road through a populous country?

4. What is the maximum slope of gradient desirable on a pucka and on a cutcha road? State your reasons for the difference.

5. Give a cross section of a road on level ground, 20 feet wide, and raised 3 feet in centre, and of a road cut in a hill side, 15 feet wide. Show the drains in both cases.

6. What relation should the cuttings and embankment have to each other, and under what circumstances are spoil banks allowable?

7. What are the principal elements of resistance to locomotives on a railway?

8. Describe the means used on American lines for adapting engines to sharp curves. What is the radius of the sharpest curve such engines can pass round?

9. What are the various descriptions of Ballast used for railroads in India?

10. In tunnels, describe the use of Trial shafts, Working shafts, and Permanent shafts.

11. Describe how to set out the levels of a tunnel.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner.—Lieut. Crichton, R. E.

1. What are the forces or strains to which building materials are chiefly liable?

2. Describe the action of the above forces.

3. Give the formula for finding the breaking weight of a beam supported at both ends, and load equally distributed. What is the relative effect of a load equally distributed, or placed in the centre of the beam?

4. What weight equally distributed can be safely supported by a Saul beam 12 inches deep, 8 inches broad, and 20 feet between supports? The constant for Saul being 762.

5. Define the neutral axis of a beam. State the advantages of continuous girders for bridges.

6. What is the proportion of breadth to depth in the strongest beam that can be cut out of a cylindrical log? Show how it is cut in practice.

7. In a wrought iron girder what is the effect of rivets in the upper and what in the lower flanges? Give your reasons for your answer.

8. Give the approximate formula for double-flanged girders of wrought and of cast iron.

9. Define the curve of equilibrium, and state what its position should be with reference to the intrados and extrados of the arch.

10. Show how to calculate the strains on the different members of an ordinary King post truss.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner.—Lieut. Crichton, R. E.

1. Why are falls required in canals? Describe those of the Baree Doab Canal, and state their advantages.

2. What effect have falls on the stream above them?

3. What means are there for diminishing the evil effects produced by falls?

4. Give a sketch and description of a canal crossing a large torrent on the same level.

5. Describe the regulator at Myapore, the head of the Ganges Canal, and state its advantages.

6. When the foundation soil of a bund is very boggy, what remedies are to be used?

Describe a sand pile.

7. In new embankments, what precautions should be taken? and in case of a breach being made, what remedies may be used?

8. The difference of level in a lock is eight feet, what must be the area of the sluice to pass 3,000 cubic feet per minute?

9. A pipe three feet in diameter, ten thousand feet long, is required to discharge five hundred cubic feet per minute, what must the head be?

10. A single acting pump is required to deliver 500 c. f. of water per minute, the length of stroke is three feet, it makes twenty strokes per minute. What must be the diameter of the pump plunger?

11. Describe the use and general principles of a syphon.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner.—Lieut. Crichton, R. E.

1. Describe the best method of making a camber on a beam.

2. Give a sketch of a double king post, also a truss, with ordinary king post for supporting a roof 20 feet span, the method of joining the parts to be shown, scantling not required.

3. A centre for an oval arch, with a rise of one-third, is required, show how it is to be marked out.

4. Describe the various woods used for building in Bengal, and state their properties.

5. What are the general principles to be adhered to in designing joints and fastenings?

6. What is a fished joint and a scarfed joint? In what position should the surfaces of the scarf be?

7. What is the difference between a high pressure and a low pressure Engine? Also between single and double acting Engines?

8. How is the vacuum maintained in a condensing engine?

9. Describe the governor of a steam-engine. What are centrifugal and centripetal forces? How do you find the velocity of a body, when its centrifugal force and the diameter of the circle in which it moves are given?

10. What is "the parallel motion?" and what is the use of the crank?

11. Describe the principle and action of the lift pump, force pump, and centrifugal pump.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 1.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What are the general principles of the stability of an arch? what is the line of equal horizontal thrust, and how may it be constructed geometrically?

2. Explain the principles upon which the stability of retaining walls is calculated, the effect of counterforts, and of the cohesion of the mortar joints.

3. A wall of brickwork of the accompanying section sustains a pressure of water against its vertical face. Supposing the brickwork to weigh 112 lbs. per cubic foot, how high must the water rise to overthrow the wall?

4. A cofferdam sustains a greater head of water against its outer than its inner face: show how to find a point in the inner face to which a prop might be applied with the most advantageous effect.

5. Find thickness at base of a wall of brickwork 20 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick at top, necessary to support a mass of earth, whose specific gravity is 1.7, whose natural slope is 45°, and whose surface is horizontal and on a level with the top of the wall.

6. What are the general principles to be observed in brickwork? and what are the different bonds used, and the advantages of each?

7. Describe McNeil's tables for the calculation of earthwork, and explain how they have been constructed.

8. Draw up a *complete* specification for a two-storied house of ordinary construction in Calcutta.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. 2.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. Describe the construction of a cofferdam, and explain its use.

2. Explain how the stones of an arch press upon the centre during construction, and shew how to find the pressure of the arch on any given length of centre.

3. What are the characteristics of cast iron as distinguished from wrought iron? and how may the qualities of each be judged of?

4. What is concrete; for what purposes is it used, and what is the advantage of putting a bed of it over the site of an intended structure?

5. Make free hand sketches of a pugmill, and explain its use.

6. Draw up a specification for terraced roofing.

7. How was sand used for lowering the centres of the large arches in the Mirzapore district?

8. Give Rondelet's rules for the thickness of walls and partitions.

9. Name the five orders of architecture, and point out the peculiar characteristics of each.

10. Explain the following:—Modillions, Dentils, Flutes, Reedings, Purlins, Colonnade, Portico, Shears, Starlings, Mandril.

GEODESY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. Describe the different ways of finding the area of a survey after it has been plotted.

2. Describe the Everest Theodolite, and its adjustments.

3. How may the base line of a trigonometrical survey be verified and prolonged by triangulation?

4. Describe the process of making a traverse survey of a narrow belt of country?

5. Make an imaginary sketch of a piece of country and contour it with lines of equal altitude, and show how to lay down upon it a road whose steepest gradient shall not exceed a given limit.

6. What is the use of cross sections, and how are they taken?

7. What is meant by repeating an angle, and what is the advantage of it?

8. How may levelling be done with the Theodolite?

9. In sinking a shaft to intersect a lode at a given point, how can you calculate the vertical depth of this point, and the distance from the outcrop of the lode at which the shaft is to be commenced?

10. A downright shaft measuring 87 feet was found to intersect a lode whose underlay was 35°-15′. Find the distance along the lode to grass, and the distance of the outcrop from the mouth of the shaft.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What is meant by saying that the Atomic Weight of Chlorine is 35.5?

2. What is meant by double decomposition, and what is Berthollet's rule regarding it?

3. Explain how oxygen may be obtained from peroxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, and write down in chemical symbols the reaction which takes place.

4. What is the composition of water, and how may it be analysed?

5. Write down in symbols the reactions which occur when Nitric Acid is added to Copper, Zinc, and Bismuth, and give the names of the substances formed.

6. Describe the manufacture of HO. SO_3. What is HO. 2 SO_3?

7. In the manufacture of what substance does the fol-

lowing reaction occur, and why are two atoms of HO. SO_3 used?

$$Na\,Cl + 2\,(HO.\,SO_3) = \overline{HO.\,Na\,O}.\,2\,SO_3 + Cl\,H$$

8. Describe the construction of a thermometer and the method of graduating it.

9. What is meant by the Relative Volume of Steam, and how much steam (approximately) would be obtained from a cubic inch of water?

10. What is the unit of heat, and what are Specific Heats?

MINERALOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. M. Scott, M. A.

1. What are the principal rocks of which the Himalayan chain consists—are any of them used as building stones—and what are their characteristics?

2. Most rivers of the temperate zones discharge, comparatively speaking, a uniform amount of water throughout the year; with rivers in tropical countries this is not the case; explain the reasons, and also explain the causes affecting the periodical flooding of the Indus as contrasted with the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

3. What is meant by the Thermic Equator, and by Isothermal, Isotheral, and Isocheimonal lines? Are these latter systems of lines coincident or not, and how does this coincidence or non-coincidence affect the climate of places having the same mean temperature?

4. Explain what is meant by Spring tides and Neap tides, and the causes which produce them.

5. What are glaciers and how are they formed?

DRAWING.

Examiner.—Mr. H. H. Locke.

The annexed drawing is the side elevation of the model before you, viewed from the side marked A on the model.

The following further drawings of this solid are required and are to be made from the model by measurement, your scale being $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches to a foot, and the inclined plane upon which the solid is placed making an angle of 30° with the Horizontal Plane.

1. A Front Elevation showing the section on the line 3—4; that is to say, shewing the section made by a plane passing through the line 3—4. The view is to be taken in the direction of arrow-head No. 1; *not* at right angles to the line 3—4.

2. A Plan of the above (direction of view shewn by arrow No. 2).

In making these drawings, the following points should be attended to:—the drawings are to be made *from the model and not from the annexed diagram.*

The drawing is only given to shew clearly the directions of view and the angle of the section plane—which angle (the angle 4-3-6) must be accurately adhered to. The angle 7-3-6 as before stated, is 30°.—The line 5-6. (the edge B. C. of the model) being the intersecting line of the vertical and Horizontal Planes. The angles made by the sides of the Plinth of the model D. E. and D. F. with the intersecting line B. C. as laid down in the model must likewise be accurately adhered to.

The annexed diagram is intentionally drawn to a different scale to that which you are required to use for the foregoing exercises, so that all measurements must be taken from the model and not from the drawing.

It is not necessary to shew any of the joints of the wood nor any details belonging simply to the construction of the model. You may consider it as made of one single piece, as though it were cut from a single block of stone or made in solid cast iron.

Required also a perspective drawing of the same model upon the following data :—

Scale the same as used in the preceding drawings; the solid not to rest upon an inclined plane but upon the ground-plane; its nearest angle (D) is to be 2 inches within the picture (that is beyond the plane of projection) and 2 inches to the left of the point of sight. The side of the plinth DF is to make an angle of 40° with the picture plane or plane of projection.

The Horizontal line is 14 inches above the ground line.

The Plane of Projection or Picture Plane is 2 feet 6 inches from the station Point.

Answer the following question as briefly as possible.

What is generally understood by the term "*Accidental Vanishing Point*," and why is it a very inaccurate and unscientific expression?

Honor Examination, 1869.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

Chaucer and Spenser.

1. On what grounds may Chaucer be regarded as the "father of English poetry?"

2. Dryden in his prose works speaks of the "noble poem of Palamon and Arcite, which is of the epic kind,

and perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias or Æneis." How far does Dryden, and how far would you, justify this praise? How old was Chaucer when he wrote, and Dryden when he paraphrased the knight's tale? From whom did Chaucer borrow the story, and in what respects does it differ from the original?

3. Render into modern English prose, with brief notes, philological, grammatical, or explanatory, as the case may require it, on each of the underlined words :—

(*a*) Ther as this lord was keeper of the selle,
The *reule* of seynt Maure or of seint Beneyt,
Bycause that it was old and somdel streyt,
This *ilke* monk *leet him forby hem pace*
And held after the newe world the space.
He yaf nat of that text a *pulled* hen,
That seith, that hunters *been noon* holy men;
Ne that a monk, whan he is cloysterles,
Is likned to a fissche that is watirles,
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
But thilke text hild he not worth an oystre.

(*b*) He never yet *no vilonye ne* sayde
In al his lyf unto no *maner wight*.

(*c*) The freissche beauté sleeth me sodeynly
Of hir that rometh yonder in the place;
And but I have hir mercy and hir grace
That I may see hir *atte leste weye*,
I *nam* but deed; ther *nys* no more to seye.
This Palamon, whan he *tho* wordes herde,
Despitously he loked and answerde;
'Whether *seistow* in ernest or in pley?'
'Nay,' *quoth* Arcite, 'in ernest in good *fey*.
God help me so, *me lust ful evele pleye*.'
This Palamon gan knytte his browes tweye:

'*Hit nere*,' quod he, 'to the no gret honour,
For to be fals, ne for to be traytour
To me, that am thy cosyn and thy brother.'

(*d*) This Chaunteclere stood heighe upon his toos,
Strecching his necke, and held his eyhen cloos,
And gan to crowe lowde *for the noones*,
And *daun Russel* the fox *stert* up at *oones*,
And by the garget *hente* Chaunteclere,
And on his bak toward the woode him bere.
For yit was there no man that hadde him *sewed*.
O desteny, that maist not ben eschiewed!
Allas, that Chaunteclere fleigh fro the *bemis!*
Allas, his wif ne *roughte* nought of dremis!
And on a Friday fel at this mischaunce.
O *Gaufred*, dere mayster soverayn,
That, whan the worthy king Richard was slayn
With schot, compleynedist his deth so sore,
Why ne had I nought thy sentence and thy lore,
The Friday for to chiden, as dede ye?
(For on a Friday sothly slayn was he,)
Than wold I schewe how that I *couthe* pleyne
For Chauntecleres drede and for his peyne.

4. "And Frensch she spak ful faire and fetysly
"Aftur the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
"For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe."

Explain this passage, and make it a text for some remarks on the state of the English language in Chaucer's time. What do you consider to have been Chaucer's influence upon the language?

5. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words used by Chaucer, with the modern significations and orthography of those still in use:—

reyced—arive—delyver (adj.)—justne—ferthing—bedes

—routhe— caytif—ferforthly—devyse—wanhope—thirle—steep—scyne—rede—pleyne (adj.)—lewid—purfiled—quyk.

6. Describe the plot or poetical framework of the Faery Queene. Is the poem a complete work? Analyse the Spenserian stanza.

7. Render into modern English prose and explain:

(*a*) Would God thyselfe now present were in place
To tell this rueful tale; thy sight could win thee grace.

(*b*) Upright he rode, and in his silver shield
He bore a bloodie crosse that quartered all the field.

(*c*) But you, faire sir, whose pageant next ensewes,
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrise happy newes;
For well ye worthy bene for worth and gentle thewes.

(*d*) Whom thus at gaze the palmer gan to bord
With goodly reason, and thus faire bespake;
Ye bene right hard amated, gratious lord,
And of your ignorance great marveill make
Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake.

7. Construct a glossary of the following words used by Spenser:—

algates—uncouth—uneath—fare—fond—aguise—appall—debate—embrace—fee—fordonne—wizard.

8. What suffixes were used in old English to denote the *inflexions* (1) of nouns, (2) of verbs, both in the singular and plural? When did they disappear? Are there any traces of them in modern English?

9. What is the force of each of the following suffixes? Of what more ancient forms are they the representatives?—

seams-*ter*, rich-*es*, writ-*ing*, ever-*y*, bett-*er*, wor-*se*, on-*ce*, he-*r*, thi-*lk*, whi-*ch*.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

The Drama.

1. Hamlet says:—"I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it out-Herods Herod." Explain this allusion. Sketch the history of the English drama in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

2. Explain:—

(*a*) The canker galls the infants of the spring
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed.

(*b*) Tender yourself more dearly:
Or—not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Running it thus—you'll tender me a fool.

(*c*) By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!

(*d*) An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!

(*e*) Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw,
When honour's at the stake.

(*f*) The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste.

(*g*) For goodness, growing to a pleurisy,
Dies in his own too much.

(*h*) How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us.

(*i*) He did comply with his dug, before he sucked it.

3. Estimate the character of Hamlet so far as it may be judged from his own words.

4. What is known of Ben Jonson's life, and of his relations with Shakspeare? Explain:—

(*a*) Convey yourself into a sugar-chest,
Or, if you could lie round, a frail were rare,
And I could send you aboard.

(*b*) Notandum,
A rat had gnawn my spur-leathers; notwithstanding
I put on new, and did go forth, but first
I threw three beans over the threshold. Item,
I went and bought two tooth-picks, whereof one
I burst immediately in a discourse
With a Dutch merchant, 'bout Ragion del Stato.
From him I went and paid a moccinigo
For piecing my silk stockings; by the way
I cheapen'd sprats.

(*c*) Since you have practis'd thus
Upon my freshmanship, I'll try your salt-head,
What proof it is against a counter-plot.

(*d*) Now Mercury endue thee with leasing, for thou speakest well of fools!

(*e*) Go thou and seek the crowner, and let him sit o' my coz: for he's in the third degree of drink, he's drowned.

(*f*) The double-gilt of this opportunity you let time wash off, and you are now sailed into the north of my lady's opinion.

(*g*) I am not tall enough to become the function well, nor lean enough to be thought a good student.

5. How far has current English phraseology been enriched by 'Hamlet' and by 'The Critic?'

6. Give the substance of Henry Taylor's criticism of Byron's ideal character. Upon what principles does Taylor himself profess to write? Add any illustrations from Manfred or from 'Philip van Artevelde.' Explain:—

(*a*) And bear in mind
If there be danger, and the crafts turn on us,
To throw yourself among the mariners.

(*b*) Oh Sin! what thread or filament so fine
Of casual consent, of compact void,

Slipt in betwixt 'God save you' and 'good morrow,'
That's not a warrant of authority
To bind a man to thee.

(*c*) The war-horse neighed to see me when my legs
His breadth of back bestrided scarce aslope.

(*d*) Come, courtier, from thy house—come from thy case,
Thou smooth and shining dangler by the side
Of them that put thee to a deadly use.

7. (*a*) Byron says of 'Manfred:'— 'The thing, you will see at a glimpse, could never be thought of for the stage:' —Why?

(*b*) Place of Arimanes, Astarte, and Nemesis in their respective mythologies.

(*c*) With what celebrated fictitious character has Manfred been compared?

(*d*) Explain:—

The mind which is immortal makes itself
Requital for its good or evil thoughts—
Is its own origin of ill and end—
And its own place and time—its innate sense,
When stripp'd of its mortality, derives
No colour from the fleeting things without;
But is absorb'd in sufferance or in joy,
Born from the knowledge of its own desert.

8. (*a*) What schools are indicated by the phrases 'comedy of manners,' 'genteel comedy?' Under which head does Sheridan come?

(*b*) Describe the different branches of the art of puffing.

Explain:—

(*c*) It would have a good effect i' faith, if you could exeunt praying! Yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.

(*d*) I wish, Sir, you would practise this without me. I can't stay dying here all night.

(*e*) The Thames Navigation too is at a stand. Misomud or Anti-shoal must go to work again directly.

9. Explain Shakspeare's use of the following words :—
addition, eager, affront, secure, gentry, collection.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

Milton, Burke, Pope, Collins, Wordsworth, &c.

1. "Sometimes five *Imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piatza of one title-page, complementing and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences, whether the Author, who stands by in perplexity at the foot of his epistle, shall to the Presse or to the Sponge."

Explain this passage, and relate briefly the circumstances which led to the publication of the Areopagitica.

2. "It seems not more reasonable to leave the right of printing unrestrained, because writers may be afterwards censured, than it would be to sleep with doors unbolted, because by our laws we can hang a thief." By whom were these words written? Discuss the soundness of the view they advocate, and give a concise summary of Milton's argument on the other side.

3. Give such an account of the state of political parties in England during the years 1760—1770, as will serve to explain clearly the following passages :—

(*a*) The power of the Crown, almost dead and rotten as Prerogative, has grown up anew, with much more strength, and far less odium, under the name of Influence.

(*b*) Thus parliament was to look on, as if perfectly unconcerned, while a Cabal of the closet and backstairs was substituted in the place of a national administration.

(*c*) The name by which they choose to distinguish themselves, is that of king's men or the king's friends.

(*d*) The distempers of monarchy were the great subjects of apprehension and redress in the last century, in this the distempers of parliament.

4. Who are the principal objects of ridicule in the 4th book of the Dunciad? At whose instigation was it written? Give a brief outline of the book.

5. Explain—

(*a*) When Reason doubtful, like the Samian letter,
Points him two ways, the narrower is the better.

(*b*) The head that turns at superlunar things,
Poised with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings.

(*c*) But she, good goddess, sent to every child
Firm Impudence, or Stupefaction mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom.

6. Point out the leading features which distinguish the lyrical poetry of Scott, Wordsworth, Keats, and Shelley. Quote two or more stanzas of the poem you consider most characteristic of the style of each.

7. Explain—

(*a*) Out spoke the victor then
As he hailed them o'er the wave,
'Ye are brothers, ye are men!
And we conquer but to save,
So peace instead of death let us bring;
But yield, proud foe, thy fleet
With the crews, at England's feet,
And make submission meet
To our king.'

(*b*) Two voices are there, one is of the Sea,
One of the Mountains, each a mighty voice;
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They were thy chosen music, Liberty!

(*c*) Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice, whose sound was like the sea,
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free.

(*d*) Slowly and sadly we laid him down
From the field of his fame fresh and gory,
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

Name the authors of each of the above passages, and the poem from which each is taken.

8. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy,
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy;
The youth, who daily farther from the East
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended;
At length the man perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common day."

From what poem are the above lines taken? Explain their meaning by a reference to the poet's own life, as described in the first two books of the Prelude.

9. Lord Jeffrey has characterized Wordsworth's poetry as a "puerile ambition for singularity, engrafted on an unlucky predilection for truisms; and an affected passion for simplicity and humble life, most awkwardly combined with a taste for mystical refinements, and all the gorgeousness of obscure phraseology."

How far has this criticism been borne out, or modified by the judgment of a succeeding age? What was Wordsworth's theory as to the proper diction for poetry? How far did he conform to it himself.?

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

Gibbon, Hume, and Scott.

1. Comment upon the following passages, adding what explanatory or illustrative notes you may think necessary:

(*a*) Among the nations who have adopted the Mosaic history of the world, the ark of Noah has been of the same use, as was formerly to the Greeks and Romans the siege of Troy.

(*b*) Of that delightful region (for such it appeared to the eyes of a native) the Atlantis of Plato, the country of the Hyperboreans, the gardens of the Hesperides, the Fortunate Islands, and even the Elysian Fields, were all but faint and imperfect transcripts.

(*c*) The appearance of the arms of the Germans furnished a sufficient proof how little iron they were able to bestow on what they must have deemed the noblest use of that metal.

(*d*) The religious system of the Germans (if the wild opinions of savages can deserve that name) was dictated by their wants, their fears, and their ignorance.

(*e*) The unknown symbol of the *Earth*, covered with a thick veil, was placed on a carriage drawn by cows.

(*f*) On the frequent rebellions of the Marcomanni, the irritated emperor resolved to reduce their country into the form of a province.

2. What illustrations of Gibbon's religious or moral sentiments may be found in the part that you take up?

3. (*a*) Gibbon says, "The value of money has been settled by general consent, to express our wants and our property, as letters were invented to express our ideas." Comment upon both parts of this statement. What was the date of its publication? Did it precede or follow that of the first great work on Political Economy?

(*b*) "Money is the most universal incitement, iron the most powerful instrument, of human industry; and it is hard to conceive how a people, neither actuated by the one, nor seconded by the other, could emerge from barbarism." Criticise Gibbon's use of the words—"the one—the other" —by reference to etymology and to the custom of writers.

(*c*) "Wars and the administration of public affairs are the principal subjects of history." Compare this statement with the views of another distinguished historian.

4. Refer the following passages of Hume and Gibbon to their respective authors; stating the marks by which you recognise them:—

(*a*) Mr. Wedderburne, at that time Attorney-General, now illustrates the title of Lord Loughborough, and the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

(*b*) Such lofty connections may attract the curious, and gratify the vain; but I am too modest, or too proud, to rate my own value by that of my associates.

(*c*) The Batavians were all soldiers of fortune, and hired themselves into the Roman armies. Their posterity make use of foreigners for the same purpose that the Romans did their ancestors.

(*d*) The servile crowd found their private benefit in the public disorders, and preferred the favour of a tyrant to the inexorable equality of the laws.

(*e*) For men, being taught, by superstitious prejudices, to lay the stress on a wrong place; when that fails them, and they discover, by a little reflection, that the course of nature is regular and uniform, their whole faith totters and falls to ruin.

(*f*) Your History, in my opinion, is written with spirit and judgment; and I exhort you very earnestly to continue it. The objections that occurred to me on reading it were so frivolous, that I shall not trouble you with them, and should, I believe, have a difficulty to recollect them.

5. Carlyle says,—"How singular for Celadon Gibbon, false swain as he had proved; whose father, keeping most probably his own gig, 'would not hear of such a union,'—to find now his forsaken Demoiselle Curchod sitting in the high places of the world, as Minister's Madame, and 'Necker not jealous!'" To what passage in Gibbon's life does this refer? Explain the allusion to the gig.

6. The character of Elizabeth, as estimated by Sir Walter Scott.

7. Point out the relation of a dialect to the written language of a country. Is one the corruption or the purification of the other? What is meant by 'dialectical regeneration'? Express the following sentences in the written language of England:—

(*a*) What wouldst ha wi un, mon?

(*b*) Ay marry may un, and you might have thought twice, Master Domine, ere you sent my dainty darling on arrow such errand.

(*c*) Here's a mon would to Wayland Smith, and I care not to shew him way to devil—his horse hath cast shoe.

(*d*) The bots will spread, an Satan has not gien un time to leave his secret behind un.

8. Quote a passage from the 'Midsummer Night's

Dream,' which has been supposed to refer to the pageant at Kenilworth. Does Sir W. Scott appear to give the passage this interpretation ?

9. Explain the following passages :—

(*a*) By Pol, Tre, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men.

(*b*) Nay you are but in your accidence yet, Sir Traveller, if you call on your host for help for such a sipping matter as a quart of sack.

(*c*) If the gentleman list to stay, breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout.

(*d*) Now for it, snatch your beaver, and have at the silver groat you spoke of.

(*e*) Are you to stand shot to all this good liquor ?

10. Write short notes on the following :—

(*a*) The Sheriff assessed at pleasure the talliages of the inhabitants in royal demesne ; he had usually committed to him the management of wards, and often of escheats.

(*b*) The Pope having collected much money in England, the king enjoined the Nuncio not to export it in specie, but in bills of exchange : a proof that commerce was but ill understood at that time.

(*c*) The condition of the Jews under Edward I.

ENGLISH.

Examiner.—Mr. A. W. Croft, M. A.

Comparative Grammar.

1. Illustrate as copiously as you can the effect (1) of dialectic variety, (2) of phonetic decay, in producing differences between cognate languages.

2. What is the meaning of the term 'Stratification of

Language?' Give a few instances of English words exemplifying all the different stages of language.

3. Analyse fully the form of the future tense (*a*) in Sanskrit or Greek: (*b*) in Bengali or Latin: (*c*) in French: (*d*) in English; distinguishing the original meanings of *shall* and *will*.

4. By what arguments has it been shown that, in Aryan languages, the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, are derived from pronominal roots, and 5, 10, from the fingers of the hand?

5. Give instances from English of the tendency of words to become (1) ennobled, (2) degraded in meaning.

6. What effect has the conquest of a country upon its language? Estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an analytical structure of language as compared with an inflexional.

7. What is the true meaning of the term 'genitive?' Explain the terminations of the genitive case in Bengali and English.

8. Enunciate Grimm's Law: and test by it whether the following words are etymologically connected:—
Eng. *doom*, Lat. *damnum*.—Eng. *call*, Lat. *calare*, Gr. καλεῖν.—Eng. *have*, Lat. *habere*.—Eng. *crow*, *raven*, Lat. *corvus*.—Eng. *corn*, *grain*, Lat. *granum*.—Eng. *tear* (subst.), Fr. *larme*.—Eng. *heart*, Beng. হৃদয়.

9. In French, 'il aime' is 'he loves,' 'aime-t-il,' 'does he love?' Explain the origin of the *t*.

10. What explanations have been given of the temporal augment for the formation of past tenses in Sanskrit and Greek? Are there any traces of a similar inflexion in old, and modern vulgar, English?

11. Connect the following English words with Sanskrit roots: night, kind, daughter, either, break, head, gleam; accounting for all changes of form.

12. Illustrate the Bengali pronunciation—'Hindu *I*-school'—by reference to a modern European language.

13. Discuss Prof. Max Müller's objections to the Onomatopoetic theory of language. Is the 'bow-wow' theory the same as the 'pooh-pooh' theory, or different? With what vocal sound have all the different meanings of the word 'bay,' *e. g.* 'bay the moon,' 'stand at bay,' 'Bay of Bengal,' 'bay-window,' been connected? What has been said to be the derivation of 'foul and fiend?'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Barton, M. A.

N. B. You are to select *one* of *each* of the two pairs of subjects bracketed together. The last subject (No. 3.) is to be answered by all.

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1. Write a descriptive account of social life in England during the 14th century, as illustrated by the Prologue to the Canterbury tales; or

Narrate the story of Guinevere.

2. Write a biographical Essay on Dr. Samuel Johnson; or

Write a critical estimate of the poetic genius of Chaucer or Spenser, or Pope.

3. "Burke said there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' gallery yonder there sat a Fourth Estate more important far than they all." (Carlyle.)

Make the above passage a text for an Essay on the influence of the Press.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

1. Analyse the process and effect of saving in industrious countries.

2. Account for a general and permanent rise in the rate of wages, and in the price of food. Illustrate this question with reference to the experience of the last thirty years in India.

3. Give the principal arguments for and against a general income tax.

4. "The price of agricultural produce is not affected by the payment of rent, but if rents rise, the price of agricultural produce will rise." Explain this paradox.

5. Coin is constantly wearing away. Upon whom does the loss fall? What were the objects of the Currency Act of 1844? How far have those objects been attained?

6. State the various forms of credit. In what manner does it assist production?

7. Consider the effect of a sudden increase of metallic currency.

8. How is the profit derived from mutual trade divided between two countries?

9. Point out the benefits and the evils of peasant proprietorships. Compare metayer and cottier tenancies.

10. State the arguments against Government interference in time of famine.

11. Indicate some of the ways in which division of labour promotes its efficiency.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B. A.

Taylor ; Hallam ; Guizot.

1. State generally the principal sources from which we may derive confirmation of the evidence of ancient historians ; and particularize such sources in reference to the earlier periods of Indian history.

2. What period is included in the "Dark Ages?" Give a sketch of the Revival of Learning in the XIVth century.

3. Define Civil Liberty, and mention its two direct guarantees in England. Describe the chief measures by which Elizabeth's high assumptions of prerogative were resisted.

4. Trace historically the judicial powers of the House of Lords. What were the points on which it was brought into collision with the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II, and what the result of the contest ?

5. Criticise the character of Clarendon as a minister.

6. Consider the arguments which have been advanced against the necessity of the Revolution of 1688.

7. What, according to Guizot, are the conditions of the legitimacy of a government ? How far did the Church fulfil these conditions ?

8. Discuss the causes which have been assigned for the intellectual decay of Frankish Gaul from the fifth to the eighth century.

9. What was the extent of Charlemagne's Empire at the time of his death ? State your objections to Mr. Thiery's explanation of its dismemberment.

10. Point out the chief internal evils of the feudal system, and show their necessary results.

11. By what combination of elements was the Third Estate in France formed ? For what reasons does Guizot consider it unique ?

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

England during the sixteenth century.

1. Describe the social condition of England in the reign of Henry VIII. Give, with dates, the names of Henry's chief Ministers, indicating their policy and the principal measures passed while they were in power.

2. Give a short account of the trial and death of Anne Boleyn.

3. Sketch briefly the foreign and domestic aspects of the Reformation in England. State briefly the chief steps in the reformation of the worship of the Church made in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. respectively.

4. Give a short account of the chief Martyrs in the persecutions under Mary. What was the effect on the nation of the Marian persecution?

5. Describe the state of England, political, and religious, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Sketch briefly the origin and progress of Protestant Nonconformity and Romish Recusancy in the time of Elizabeth; and explain the chief provisions of the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.

6. What was the general character of Elizabeth's relations with the House of Commons? Mention any instances in which the royal prerogative was apparently exerted to the detriment of constitutional liberty.

7. As the conduct of Elizabeth to Mary, Queen of Scots, forms an interesting portion of English history, give a brief account of it.

8. Describe the Irish policy of the Tudor Sovereigns; and the general character of Elizabeth's foreign policy.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

France and Spain during the sixteenth century.

1. Name, with dates, the sovereigns who successively reigned in France during the sixteenth century; and give the principal events of the reign of Charles IX.

2. Indicate the difference of the Protestant movement in France and in England. How did it happen that the Reformation did not spread in France as it did in more northern countries?

3. Name the chief leaders on the Catholic and Protestant sides in France in the civil and religious wars there, during the sixteenth century. What great leading conclusions may be deduced from a comprehensive review of these wars?

4. Give some account of the reign of Henry the Fourth. Describe the Religious Policy of Henry and of his chief Councillors.

5. Give a short character of the emperor Charles V., supporting your views by references to his public acts.

6. Give a short history of the siege of St. Quentin.

7 "The history of Philip the Second is the history of Europe during the latter half of the sixteenth century." Illustrate this statement.

8. Describe the grandeur and shortcomings of Spain under Philip the Second; and trace the connexion of his policy in France, England, and the Netherlands.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Italy, Holland and Germany during the sixteenth century.

1. Give a short account of Leo X. before his elevation to the Papacy; and contrast his policy with that of Julius II, giving instances of their most remarkable wars and treaties.

2. Sketch briefly the state of the Fine Arts in Europe in the time of Leo X.; and examine his character as a patron of Art and Literature.

3. Give a short history of the decline and fall of the Venetian Republic.

4. Give a summary of the chief causes which led to the Revolt in the Netherlands. Name the provinces which combined for their mutual advantage, and state the basis of their union.

5. Enumerate with dates the names of Philip's Governors in the Netherlands; and explain briefly the public policy under each. What important lessons may be drawn from a review of Philip's government of the Netherlands?

6. Describe the state of Germany, political, social, and religious, during the reigns of Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

7. State what you know of Luther and Melancthon, and draw a comparison between their characters.

8. Give a short history of the Council of Trent; and trace the progress of the counter-reformation in Germany down to Pope Sextus V.

HISTORY.

Examiner.—Mr. K. Deighton, B. A.

Essay.

Slavery: its effects upon the individual, and upon the nation. Notice the various theories of defence which have

been put forward both in ancient and modern times; and show that the point of view, from which jurisprudence views the slave, largely influences his condition.

Physical Science.

LOGIC AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. What principal steps in the advancement of Physical Science were effected respectively by Gilbert, Coulomb, Black, Franklin, Lavoisier, Davy, Ohm and Joule?

2. In what cases is Induction by simple enumeration (per enumerationem simplicem) a valid process in the establishment of natural laws, and in what cases is it invalid? Give examples.

3. In what sense is one phenomenon said to be the *cause* of another? Point out the distinction between the popular and logical use of the term. Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Were I to state that I have succeeded in producing perpetual motion, you would probably at once refuse credence: but were I to assert that the halogens are modifications of one and the same element, you would suspend judgment for the production of sufficient proof. On what grounds would you justify this difference in your reception of the two statements?

5. Give a historical outline of the various doctrines of fire, combustion and heat; describing the views of Aristotle, the alchemists, Becher and Stahl, Lavoisier, Romford and cotemporary physicists.

6. Shew wherein the undulatory hypothesis of light and radiant heat does not fulfil the conditions of an established law of nature. Adduce one or more hypotheses in the Sciences of Electricity, Thermotics or Chemistry, which, though disproved by the experienced failure of some of their deduced consequences, still serve as a useful basis for the accurate calculation of the laws of others.

7. Shew the true uses of Scientific terminology and nomenclature, and wherein they are frequently abused. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of introducing vernacular terms, and words compounded of vernacular terms into scientific terminology.

HEAT.

Examiner.—MR. W. G. WILLSON, B. A.

1. Distinguish between the co-efficient of absolute expansion and the co-efficient of apparent expansion of a liquid. If μ and α be the co-efficients of the real and apparent expansions of a liquid, and γ the co-efficient of the glass envelope, prove the following relation—

$$(1+\mu) = (1+\alpha)(1+\gamma)$$

2. Give Dulong and Petits' method for determining the co-efficient of absolute expansion of mercury.

3. Regnault has determined the weight of one liter of dry air, at 0° C., and pressure of 760 millimeters, to be 1.293187 grams; from this prove that the weight of V liters is—

$$W = 0{\cdot}4645\frac{V\rho}{273+t}$$

4. A vessel of 100 liters capacity is filled with air

saturated with humidity, at 27° C., ($f = 25.5^{mm}$) and under a pressure of 775.5^{mm}; find the weight of dry air, and of vapour, in the vessel.

5. Give in its most general form the formula for determining the latent heat of fusion of a solid body by the method of mixtures.

2 ounces of ice, at — 5° C., are mixed with 3 ounces of water, at 80° C.; the mixture assumes the temperature of 15° C.; find the latent heat of water, the specific heat of ice being 0·5.

6. Describe the phenomenon of liquids in the spheroidal state; and give some experiments to show that the liquid is not in contact with the supporting vessel.

7. Give a full account of Dr. Wells' theory of the formation of dew. What state of the atmosphere is most favourable to the artificial formation of ice, and why?

8. Determine by Mayer's method, the mechanical equivalent of heat.

9. Mention the different forms of energy; and give some examples of the transmutations of these energies into one another.

State accurately the principle of the conservation of energy.

10. Describe Pouillets' pyrheliometer. Give an account of the Meteoric Theory of the Sun.

11. Give a full account of the Solar spectrum, drawing curves to illustrate the relative intensities of heat and light. Compare the heat spectrum of the Sun with that of electric light. How does Professor Tyndall account for the difference?

12. What are the characteristics of the spectra of incandescent solids and vapours? Give an account of the remarkable discovery which has led to an explanation of the

dark lines of the solar spectrum, and consequent theory of solar photosphere.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Describe any electric condenser; and prove that the quantities of electricities collected on the two plates are represented by the formulæ—

$$A = \frac{E}{1-m^2} \quad B = \frac{mE}{1-m^2}$$

where E is the maximum charge per unit of surface which can be collected on prime conductor. What is m? Illustrate by a numerical example.

2. Explain the method of determining the law of electric repulsion by means of Coulomb's torsion balance. State the particulars of one of his experiments.

3. By what course of reasoning and experiment, did Faraday disprove the hypothesis of an electric fluid, or fluids, and establish his own theory of Induction? Give an account of that theory.

4. State the "Contact" and "Chemical" theories of current electricity; and mention some experiments which appear to you to be decisive in favour of the latter.

5. Give an account of Grotthuss's hypothesis of electrolysis; and hence the reason of the development of hydrogen at the negative plate.

6. Describe fully Daniell's battery; and show how the causes of enfeeblement in single fluid batteries are got rid of in it.

7. Enumerate Faraday's laws of electrolysis; and hence explain the principle of his voltameter.

8. What is Wheatstone's method of determining the electromotive force of an element?

9. The number of cells in a battery is m, and they are arranged in n parallel rows; prove that the intensity of current in the interpolar is

$$\mathrm{I} = \frac{m\,n\,\mathrm{E}}{m\,\mathrm{R} + n^2 r}$$

Suppose $m = 6$, $r = \frac{3}{5}\,\mathrm{R}$; find the best arrangement.

10. An interpolar consists of 6 feet of copper wire, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, 9 feet of iron wire, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, 8 feet of lead wire, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; find what length of copper wire, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, would be equivalent to the interpolar, given the specific resistances of iron and lead compared to copper as unity, 7·5 and 11, respectively.

11. Define the pole of a magnet. In short magnets the magnetic force is nearly proportional to distance from centre; find the position of poles.

12. Show how to compare the Earth's magnetism at two places by the oscillations of a horizontal needle.

13. Explain the directive action of electric currents, of the Earth, and of magnets, on solenoids; and give an account of Ampere's theory of magnetism.

14. How would you magnetise a steel bar directly by an electric current? What is the rule for determining the north pole? Explain the reason according to Ampere's theory.

15. Describe the tangent and sine galvanometers. Investigate the conditions of sensibility of a galvanometer for hydro-electric, and for thermo-electric currents.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. What volume of Hydrogen at 30° C and 765 m m pressure will be evolved by the solution in dilute Sulphuric acid of 10 grammes of Iron?

2. On what principles was the atomic weight of Oxygen determined by Dumas as 8 times that of Hydrogen, and by Gerhardt as 16 times that of Hydrogen, respectively? Why are the atomic weights of Sulphur and Carbon doubled when that of Oxygen is doubled?

3. What is the weight of 1 litre of each of $N H_3$ $H_2 S$ and $H_3 P$, at 10° C and 750^{mm}. pressure?

4. What is meant by empirical and rational formulæ? and give examples of both kinds of formulæ for the substance Chrome Alum. Shew that more than one rational formula may be assigned to the same compound.

5. What relations exist between Crystalline form and the phenomena of heat electricity and light? Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. What is understood by the terms atom and molecule in chemistry? In your definition of the former, distinguish between hypothesis and verified fact, and shew what objections have been urged to Dalton's hypothesis of the constitution of matter.

7. How is Sulphuric Anhydride prepared, and what quantity will be yielded theoretically by 1 kilogramme of $Fe O SO_6 + 7 Aq$, treated by the usual process?

Philosophy.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. State and criticise Locke's theory of the origin of our Ideas. Shew that from the premises of Locke, Hume's ultimate conclusion was sound. What is Mill's account of Association in generating new ideas?

2. Enumerate those truths called Principles of Common Sense, which are taken for granted by Reid. Can Mill, in accounting for the origin of the ideas of Time and Self, be regarded as unconsciously supporting an intuitive psychology? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Says Berkeley, addressing his antagonist Hylas, '*No, I am not for changing things into ideas, but rather ideas into things; since those immediate objects of perception which according to you are only appearances of things, I take to be the real things themselves.*

'*Things!*' rejoins Hylas; *you may pretend what you please; but it is certain you leave us nothing but the empty forms of things, the outside of wheels only strikes the senses.*

'*What you,*' answers Berkeley, '*what you call the empty forms and outside of things, seem to me the very things themselves ..... We both therefore agree in this that we perceive only sensible forms; but herein we differ; you will have them to be empty appearances, I real beings. In short, you do not trust your senses, I do.*'

What have you to say from the above, of the opinion—that Berkeley discredited the testimony of the senses, and denied the existence of the material world?

4. State and criticise the theory of Immediate or Presentative Perception. Reid analyses Perception into two separate elements; a modification of the mind, and a material thing *per se*, and on that account he has been called a Representationist. With what justice?

5. Give the tests of Descartes, Locke, Reid and Hamilton for discriminating the qualities of body, and state the primary qualities of body according to any one of these philosophers.

6. We believe mathematical axioms: we believe mathematical propositions, validly demonstrated: we believe the existence of external objects perceived by us: we believe that God is an infinite person. Set forth, according to Hamilton, the points of resemblance and of difference between those four cases of Belief. How does Mansel differ from Hamilton with respect to the first proposition? What is Mill's criticism of the last?

7. Enumerate and explain Kant's forms of Sensation, his categories of the Understanding and his ideas of Pure Reason. What do you know of his famous antinomics?

8. Give Hume's account of Imagination. Distinguish, according to Hamilton, between Intuition and Thought. Can Thought be of an individual *per se?*

9. Bain think that facts must be discovered *beyond the prevalence of law*, before the freedom of voluntary action can be established. The Duke of Argyle contends that freedom of action is *reconcilable with the universal reign of law*. What remarks have you to offer on these opinions?

10. State the views of Hamilton and Locke in regard to the question—Whether the soul is always conscious. Have you any remarks to make on this point?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. Write a brief statement of the principal psychological questions occurring in Moral Science.

2. Write a summary of Whewell's analysis of motives. Show its correspondence with his classification of Virtues, and his division of Rights.

3. State and examine the line of argument, by which Whewell arrives at his Ethical standard,—the criterion of Right and Wrong.

4. Explain Bain's distinction of Morality into Obligatory and Optional; and specify the main classes of Duties conformable to each department.

5. How does the Utilitarian reply to the objection urged against his theory, that "Virtue is an end in itself, without any reference to the consequences of actions?"

6. Analyze (as John S. Mill does) the sentiment of Justice; and point out the source from which its moral character is derived.

7. Is the doctrine of Necessity, the causative influence of motives, compatible with the justness of punishment?

8. Discuss the relationship of Morality to Law, as in Bentham, or Whewell, or Austin.

9. "The Will of the Deity, Right reason, the Fitness of Things, the Decisions of the Civil Magistrate, the Dictates of the Moral Sense, Self-interest, and the General Good, have been severally assigned as determining Right and Wrong."

(*a*) Mention in chronological order the English Moralists who have maintained these several theories.

(*b*) Divide them into two main classes, and explain the ground of your division.

(*c*) Distinguish and classify the different modifications of the theory of a Moral Sense.

LOGIC.

Examiner.—Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M. A.

1. State Hamilton's definition of Logic, and expound its different parts.

2. Distinguish (as in Hamilton or Mansel) the Form from the Matter of thought. Describe the respective conditions, upon which the possibility of Formal Conceiving, Formal Judging, and Formal Reasoning depends, and apply the Laws of Thought appropriate to each case.

3. Discuss the question whether our intellectual operations are carried on by means of general names or by means of conceptions.

4. Mention and criticise Hamilton's proposed improvements in the technical statement of Syllogisms.

5. Delineate Mill's theory of the import of propositions. Point out the cardinal difference between Mill's and Hamilton's theory of judgments.

6. State Mill's view of the relation between Induction and Deduction, and the arguments by which he supports his estimate of the functions of the syllogistic process.

To what extent was it possible to overcome the inveterate repugnance between those counter-processes, upon the ancient theory of reasoning? What sort of adjustment was effected?

7. Examine whether the elementary truths of Geometry do or do not contain an Inductive element.

8. Compare the respective advantages of experiment and observation for purposes of inference.

9. What is the value of hypothesis in the discovery of truth? Under what conditions is an hypothesis legitimate? Illustrate with an example.

10. Examine and state logically—

(*a*) Wine intoxicates, and should therefore be prohibited.

(*b*) I believe in the existence of an outer world, because I trust my consciousness through the senses. I trust this consciousness, because it is incompatible with my conviction of the moral attributes of the Creator, to suppose that He allows me to be deceived; and I derive my conviction of His attributes from my internal consciousness.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner.—Mr. J. Sime, B. A.

1. What are the sources from which the various beliefs among men, concerning the existence of God, have originated? Enumerate the chief arguments which a Theist might pursue in defence of his belief of the Divine existence.

2. State and criticise the *à priori* argument of Descartes or that of Cousin. Also: shew that the Theistic argument fully drawn out, must comprise experiential or *à posteriori* as well as *à priori* elements.

3. Set forth, according to Paley, the argument from Design, with illustrations. M. Aug. Comte maintains that the reason has to deal solely with phenomena and the laws of their succession, and that we have nothing to do with causes and design. Answer this objection. It has also been said that we arbitrarily stop short with this argument from design: *for if the world must have a cause, so much more must God.* How would you reply to this?

4. Give a definition of *the Absolute* and *the Infinite*, and shew that a pure Rationalism affords no escape from the obedience of Faith.

5. Adduce what arguments you can, to prove that God is One. Criticise the Pantheistic idea of God.

6. Distinguish between Probable Evidence and Proof. Sketch Butler's argument for the probability of a Future Life, and shew that that argument holds from an Atheistic as well as from a Theistic point of view.

7. Account for the prevalence of expiatory sacrifices and penances.

8. Estimate Butler's argument for the Moral government of God in such a way, as to meet the position of Hume, 'that as in this life Virtue is sometimes prosperous, sometimes not, and Vice sometimes punished, sometimes not; so hereafter, things may go on in the same mixed way.'

9. Distinguish between Providence and Fate. Mill has given two definitions of Fatalism: what are these? How does Butler or Whately meet the doctrine of Necessity?

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner.—MR. J. C. NESFIELD, M. A.

1. Compare Socrates and Bacon: (*a*) in their method of inquiry; (*b*) in their influence upon succeeding philosophers.

2. Expound the views held by Plato, Aristotle and Kant respectively upon the Origin of Knowledge; that is, how far it is derived from experience, or intuition, or both.

Name their principal followers, ancient and modern.

3. Select one ancient and one modern from the philosophers named below, and write a short account of the life and opinions of each:

Demokritus, Philo, Lucretius:
Hobbes, Descartes, Spinoza.

4. Describe briefly the principal Ethical theories of Aristotle.

5. Mention the date when each of the following persons lived, and the circumstance for which he is distinguished in the history of speculation:

Thales, Leukippus, Protagoras, Aristippus, Antisthenes, Pyrrho, Porphyry, Ramus, Bruno, Gassendi, Arnauld.

6. Write an historical outline of the Realistic controversy from Scotus Erigena to William of Ockham, inclusive.

What crisis in the history of philosophy is denoted by the triumph of Nominalism?

7. Upon what grounds is Locke regarded as the founder of modern psychology?

8. Expound the cardinal doctrines of Hume's philosophy, such as upon Causality, Perception, Belief, Personal Identity.

Show the historical connexion between Hume and Kant, Hume and Reid, Hume and Comte.

9. Examine the charge brought against Comte, that he excluded Psychology and Logic from the series of positive sciences.

Compare his Psychology with Aristotle's, and his Logic with Mill's, showing how far his fundamental conception of each science tallies with theirs.

10. Discriminate the several divergent tendencies of Western speculation during the last hundred years. Name the representatives of each School, dead and living. Which School do you consider has the best claim to the character of finality?

Mathematics.

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. In the extraction of a cube-root when $n + 2$ figures in the root are found, n more may be obtained by division.

If a be the integer next greater than $\sqrt[3]{A}$, then

$$\sqrt[3]{A} = a \frac{2A + a^3}{A + 2a^3}.$$

2. The number of homogeneous products of r dimensions that can be made out of n things a, b, c, &c. and their powers, is

$$\frac{n\,(n+1) \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (n+r-1).}{1.\,2.\,3 \ldots\ldots\ldots r}$$

3. Find the present value of an Annuity for a given number of years at Compound Interest.

If V and $\frac{3}{2}$ V be the present values of the same Annuity for n and $2n$ years respectively, then the Annuity is double of the simple interest upon V for one year.

4. Show that the successive convergents to a continued fraction, approach more and more nearly to its true value.

Prove $1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \text{\&c. } ad\ inf.}} = \sqrt{2}$

and $\sqrt{\left\{2 + \sqrt{\left\{2 + \sqrt{(2 + \text{\&c. } ad\ inf.)}\right\}}\right\}} = 2.$

5. Resolve $\dfrac{x^m}{(x-a)\,(x-b) \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (x-k)}$ into partial fractions. And prove that if the number of quantities a, b, &c. .. k be n, and m be less than $n - 1$, then

$$\frac{a^m}{(a-b)(a-c)\ldots.(a-k)} + \frac{b^m}{(b-a)(b-c)\ldots.(b-k)}$$
$$+ \ldots. + \frac{k^m}{(k-a)(k-b)\ldots.} = 0.$$

6. If n be a prime number and N be prime to n, then $N^{n-1} - 1$ is a multiple of n.

If N be prime to 5, then N^2 is of the form $5p + 1$ or $5p - 1$.

7. Eliminate θ and ϕ from the equations.

(1) .... $\frac{\cos 2\phi}{a} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{b}$ (2) .... $a \cos 2\phi + b \cos 2\theta = c$

(3) .... $(a + b) \tan(\theta - \phi) = (a - b) \tan(\theta + \phi)$.

8. Prove that whatever be the value of m

$$(\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin\theta)^m = \cos m\theta \pm \sqrt{-1} \sin m\theta;$$

and hence that if $\cos 1 + \sqrt{-1} \sin 1 = a$;

$$\cos\theta = \frac{a^\theta + a^{-\theta}}{2}$$

and that the limit of $\frac{\cos\theta - 1}{\theta^2}$ when θ is indefinitely diminished is $\frac{(\log_e a)^2}{2}$.

9. Having assumed, or proved, the sums of the series to n terms of

$$\sin a + \sin 2a + \sin 3a + \&c. \ldots$$

and $\cos a + \cos 2a + \cos 3a + \&c. \ldots.$

deduce the sum to n terms of

$$\cos a + \sqrt{-1} \sin a + (\cos a + \sqrt{-1} \sin a)^2 + \&c. \ldots.$$

10. Prove the rule for ascertaining whether the equation $f(x) = 0$ has or has not equal roots.

By the application of this rule obtain all the roots of the equation

$$x^3 - 3a^2 x - 2a^3 = 0.$$

11. The roots of $x^3 - 6q\,x^2 + 11q^2\,x + r = 0$ are in arithmetical progression: determine them: and express r in terms of q.

12. Give Cardan's solution of a cubic equation. Prove that in the irreducible case, the roots are real.

In that case also adapt the roots for logarithmic computation by the use of a subsidiary angle.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. Define a locus and shew that the general equation of the first degree represents a straight line.

Prove that $B(x^2 - y^2) + (A - C)\,xy = 0$ represents the internal and external bisectors of the straight lines $A\,x^2 + 2\,B\,xy + C\,y^2 = 0$.

2. Find the general equation to a circle in rectangular co-ordinates. If several circles pass through two fixed points, shew that the chords of their intersection with a fixed circle will pass through a fixed point.

3. Find the equation to the tangent at any point of the conic $ax^2 + by^2 + 2c'\,xy + 2b''\,x + 2a''\,y + c = 0$.

Shew that the two tangents drawn to an ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0$$

from a point h, k, are represented

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right)\left(\frac{h^2}{a^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} - 1\right) - \left(\frac{xh}{a^2} + \frac{yk}{b^2} - 1\right)^2 = 0.$$

4. Obtain the equation to an hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes. If any two fixed points be taken on an hyperbola, prove that the portions of the asymptotes,

intercepted by the lines joining them to any third point on the curve, are of a constant length.

5. Find the condition that $ax^2 + by^2 + 2c'xy + 2a''y + 2b''x + c = 0$ may represent a parabola.

Shew that the equation to its axis is

$$(a+b)(a^{\frac{1}{2}}x + b^{\frac{1}{2}}y) + a^{\frac{1}{2}}a'' + b^{\frac{1}{2}}b'' = 0.$$

6. Interpret the equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} (1)\ & l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma = 0 \\ (2)\ & a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 0 \\ (3)\ & \frac{l}{a} + \frac{m}{\beta} + \frac{n}{\gamma} = 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

Find the condition that (1) may touch (3), and hence deduce the condition that (3) may be a parabola.

7. Prove the harmonic properties of a complete quadrilateral. If a conic be circumscribed about any quadrilateral, shew that the intersection of the two diagonals is the pole of the third with respect to that conic.

8. Shew how to find the cosine of the angle between two straight lines whose direction ratios are given. Deduce an expression for the distance between two points referred to oblique axes.

9. Obtain the symmetrical equations to a straight line in solid Geometry, and shew that they contain only four independent constants. Shew that the straight lines given by

$$\left.\begin{aligned} & lx + my + nz = 0 \qquad (1) \\ & l\frac{(b-c)}{x} + m\frac{(c-a)}{y} + n\frac{(a-b)}{z} = 0 \qquad (2) \end{aligned}\right\}$$

are at right angles.

10. Trace the surface represented by (2) in the last question, also the surface $\frac{x^2}{l} + \frac{y^2}{l'} = z$, and find its circular sections.

11. Shew that the area of a section of the conicoid $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$, by a plane $lx + my + nz = 0$ is

$$\pi \sqrt{\frac{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}{l^2 bc + m^2 ca + n^2 ab}}$$

Hence shew that a plane through the origin perpendicular to a generating line of the cone

$$a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2 = d^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

intersects the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0$ in a section of constant area.

12. Find the equations to the tangent line to a surface at any point, and shew that the point of contact is a singular point on the curve of intersection of the surface and the tangent plane.

Prove that the curve of intersection of $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ with its tangent plane is a straight line.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. Define a Differential Coefficient, and from the definition obtain that of a^{-x}.

Also find the differential coefficient of

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{a-b}}{\sqrt{a+b}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}.$$

2. Prove that with certain limitations (stating them) $\frac{F(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{F^1(\theta x)}{f^1(\theta x)}$, where θ lies between 0 and 1.

Deduce Taylor's Theorem.

3. If $u = 0$, where u is an implicit function of x and y, express $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of the partial differential coefficients of u with respect to x and y.

$$u = y^2 - 2mxy + x^2 - a^2 = 0 : \text{find } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}.$$

4. Determine a point within a triangle such that the sum of the squares of the distances from the angular points is the least possible.

5. Discuss the condition of rectilinear asymptotes to a curve referred to polar co-ordinates.

Apply it to the curve $r = \frac{a\theta^2}{\theta^2 - 1}$, and draw the asymptotes.

6. When are two curves said to have a contact of the nth order at a given point?

Shew that such contact exists between the curves

$$y = \phi(x)$$

and $y = \phi(a) + (x-a)\,\phi^1(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{1.2}\,\phi^{11}(a) + \ldots$

$$+ \frac{(x-a)^n}{1.2 \ldots n}\phi^n(a).$$

7. Find the equation to the evolute of the parabola $y^2 = 4mx$: draw its figure: find the length of that portion of the evolute which corresponds to so much of the involute as lies between one extremity of the latus rectum and the vertex.

8. Trace the curves,

(1) .... $y = \sin x + 2 \sin 2x$.

(2) .... $r = \sin\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta$.

9. Of what series is the limit of the sum denoted by $\int_a^b \phi(x)\,dx$.? If $f(x)$ be the function of which $\phi(x)$ is the differential coefficient, shew that

$$\int_a^b \phi(x)\,dx = f(b) - f(a).$$

10. Integrate the following functions of x,

$$(a)\,..\,\frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{u\sqrt{u^2-a^2}},\ (b)\,..\,\frac{x^3}{e^x},\ (c)\,..\,\frac{3x^2+x-2}{(x-1)^3\,(x^2+1)}.$$

11. Find the value of the definite integral

$$\int_0^a \left(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^n dx.$$

12. Show that the area contained between the curve $px=y^n$ and the coordinates of any point is equal to $\frac{n}{n+1}$ of the rectangle under the coordinates.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

1. If three couples act in planes at right angles to one another, find the magnitude and position of the resultant couple.

Three chords of a sphere at right angles to one another, and meeting in a point on the surface of the sphere are the axes of three couples, shew that the resultant couple acts in the tangent plane at that point, and determine its axis.

1. Find the resultants of any number of forces acting upon a rigid body.

A rectangular parallelopiped has one angular point fixed; and the opposite angular point is acted on by three forces along the sides which there meet and are proportional to those sides in magnitude. Prove that the solid is in equilibrium, and that the pressure on the fixed point is proportional to the diagonal passing through that point.

3. Find the centre of gravity of a solid generated by the revolution of a plane curve.

The curve $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 1$ referred to rectangular axes revolves about the axis of x: find the centre of gravity of the solid generated by the portion of the curve between the axes.

4. When a uniform string hanging freely over two fixed points is in equilibrium, find the tension at any point, and shew that the two extremities lie in the same horizontal line.

If the horizontal distance between the extremities be h, the length of curved string λ, the distance between the fixed points μ, and if $\lambda - \mu$ be very small, then the horizontal tension is equal to the weight of a portion of the string whose length is approximately $\frac{h^2}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{\lambda^2 - \mu^2}}$.

5. Find the equations of equilibrium for a uniform inextensible string acted on by a central force.

If $r^n = a^n \sec n\theta$ be the equation to the string in its position of equilibrium, the centre of force being at the origin, determine the law of force.

6. A particle acted on by a central force P, moves either in a straight line or in any curve whatever—shew that

$$v^2 = V^2 - 2\int_a^r P\, dr.$$

V and a being the initial velocity and distance.

If the force $\propto$ (dist.)$^{-3}$, and the velocity of projection be that of a particle moving under that force in a circle of radius a, then the velocity will vary inversely as the distance of the particle from the centre of force.

7. Assuming the truth of Kepler's laws, show that the force by which a planet is retained in its orbit (1) is a

central force; (2) varies inversely as the square of the distance; (3) in its absolute essence is the same for all planets.

8. A particle moves in a plane subject to no impressed forces, but attached by a string to a small peg which moves in a straight line under an uniformly accelerating force f, prove that the particle will oscillate from side to side of the peg's line of motion.

Find the tension of the string in any position, supposing that the velocity of projection were at right angles to the string, and equal to that, which a particle would acquire moving from rest under f through the length of the string.

9. A particle falls from rest under the force of gravity in a medium of which the resistance is $\frac{g}{k^2} \times$ sq. of velocity, k being constant: then, if x be the distance from the place of rest at time t

$$e^{\frac{gx}{k^2}} = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{gt}{k}} + e^{-\frac{gt}{k}}\right)$$

10. Define the hodograph of a particle moving in any path. Find the hodograph of a projectile moving in vacuum under gravity.

If the path of the projectile and its hodograph commence from the same point, the length of the hodograph at any time is proportional to the horizontal progress of the projectile.

HYDRO-MECHANICS.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. Prove the formulæ $p = g\rho z$, $p = \sigma z$ explaining the meaning of the symbols. Water being the standard substance, find the units of time and space that both these formulæ may give the pressure in pounds.

2. Describe the Common Air-pump. A bent tube, the arms of which are vertical, and which is open at one end and closed at the other, is partially filled with mercury, the density of the air between the closed end of the tube being initially equal to that of the external air: if this tube be placed within the receiver of an air-pump, investigate a formula for determining the difference of heights of the mercury in the two arms of the tube after n strokes of the piston.

3. A mass of liquid contained in a vessel revolves uniformly about a vertical axis, shew how to determine the pressure at any point, and the surfaces of equal pressure.

A closed vessel, in the form of a paraboloid of revolution cut off by a plane perpendicular to its axis, is placed with its axis vertical and vertex downwards, and is completely filled with liquid, whose density, at any point, is a function of the vertical height of that point above the vertex; shew that, if the vessel and fluid were made to rotate about the axis with such a velocity, that the pressure on the curved surface at all points is the same, relative equilibrium would be established, if the fluid became so arranged that the density at any point in the axis at a given distance from the base was equal to the original density at the same distance from the vertex.

4. Define whole pressure and centre of pressure, and shew how to find the resolved horizontal pressure on any surface in any given direction. Find the centre of pressure of a circular board, whose plane is vertical, and which is just immersed in water.

5. Define stable and unstable equilibrium, and shew how to determine the metacentre of a right cone floating freely in water with its vertex downwards. A cone of semivertical angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$, S. G. $\frac{1}{8}$, height h, floats thus in water;

shew (1) that the equilibrium is neutral; (2) that the time of a small vertical oscillation is $\pi \sqrt{\frac{h}{6g}}$.

6. The temperature of the air in an extensible spherical envelope is gradually raised $t°$, and the radius becomes n times its original length, compare the pressures. What is meant by vapour, and when is the atmosphere said to be in a state of saturation? Hence explain the formation of dew and hoar-frost.

7. If fluid at rest under the action of given forces be contained in a cylindrical surface of any form, the tension at any point of a section, perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder, is the same at all points. If a rectangular piece of a flexible and inextensible substance has its sides AB, CD fastened to the sides of a rectangular box, and its other sides fit the box closely, so that no fluid escapes, shew that the differential equation to the curve BC is

$$g \rho x + \frac{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0$$

and obtain a first integral.

8. In fluid motion, explain clearly what is meant (1) by the velocity *at* a point; (2) by steady motion. Shew that the pressure *at* any point of a fluid in motion is the same in every direction. Obtain the equation of continuity in the form $\frac{d}{dt}(k\rho) + \frac{d}{ds}(k\rho v) = 0$.

9. Shew how to determine the motion of a liquid in a tube of small section.

10. Explain the ordinary theory of resistance of fluid in motion, and point out in what respects it is unsatisfactory. Find an expression for the normal pressure of resistance,

and shew that in the case of a sphere, the resultant is $\pi\rho \frac{v^3a^2}{4}$.

OPTICS, SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. M. H. L. Beebee, M. A.

1. If a surface be exposed to light proceeding from a point, shew that the illumination at a point of the surface varies as $\frac{\text{cosine angle of incidence}}{(\text{distance})^2}$.

A triangular prism, whose nine edges are all equal, is placed with one of its rectangular faces on a horizontal table, and illuminated by a sky of uniform brightness, shew that the total illuminations of the inclined and vertical faces are in the ratio of $2\sqrt{3}$ to 1.

2. Explain, with a diagram, the formation of focal lines, when a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical mirror, and determine their position.

A small portion of a conic reflects; prove that the image of the conic, made at the primary foci, is another conic, and that the conics can only be similar when they are both circles.

3. How is a combination of lenses rendered achromatic, for excentrical pencils? Find the condition for achromatism, when a small excentrical pencil passes through two thin lenses on the same axis separated by a given interval.

4. Explain the formation of the primary rainbow and obtain an expression for the sine of half the angular radius of the bow for a given colour.

5. Shew clearly how the vision of distant objects is aided by the telescope. Describe Gregory's telescope and

trace the course of the pencil of rays through it by which a star near to its axis is seen.

6. Investigate an expression for the angular radius of the circle about a spherical triangle. Prove that the tangent of the angular radius of the small circle about a triangle, is twice the tangent of that inscribed in the same triangle, if the triangle be equilateral.

7. Describe the transit instrument.

Shew how the azimuthal error may be determined by the transits of two known stars. What stars is it advisable to select?

8. Shew how to find the local time by equal altitudes of the sun, allowing for his change of R. A. and N. P. D. between the times of observation, the chronometer being supposed without rate.

9. Determine the magnitude of the error of aberration in right ascension and declination of a given star at a given time of year. Shew that the maximum error in declination for a star on the equator is $20''.45 \sin \omega$, where ω is the obliquity of the ecliptic.

10. What are the elements of a planet's orbit?

Assuming the formulæ connecting the true mean and excentric anomalies, viz.:

$$\tan \frac{v}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan \frac{u}{2}. \; nt + \epsilon - \omega = m = u - e \sin u$$

Shew that the true longitude in the orbit equals

$$nt + \epsilon + \left(2e - \frac{e^3}{4}\right) \sin (nt + \epsilon - \omega) +$$

$$\frac{5e^2}{4} \sin 2 (nt + \epsilon - \omega) + \frac{13e^3}{12} \sin 3 (nt + \epsilon - \omega) + \&c.$$

11. Give the process of finding the longitude of any station relative to Greenwich by the method of moon-culminating stars.

Why are stars in the same parallel with the moon, or nearly so, chosen?

Premchand Roy-chand Studentship Examination. Pure Mathematics.

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Prove that, in the conversion of a fraction to a decimal, the decimal, if not terminating, will be recurring; and that in the extraction of a square root of a whole number or finite decimal, the root, if not terminating, will be non-recurring.

2. The 1st January, 1869, was on a Friday, find the day of the week on the 18th October, 1854, and on the 1st January, 1900.

3. Shew how to convert a decimal fraction into a duodecimal, and prove that a finite decimal cannot produce a finite duo-decimal, unless the last digit in the decimal be 5. Change 3625 from the denary to the duo-denary scale.

4. How is a fraction altered by adding the same quantity to the numerator and denominator? If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ shew that $\frac{a \pm c}{b \pm d}$ is equal to either.

If $\frac{x}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{2y}{a^2+y^2} = \frac{4z}{a^2+z^2}$ shew that $x(y^2-z^2) + 2y(z^2-x^2) + 4z(x^2-y^2) = 0$.

5. If $\frac{x(y+z-x)}{\log x} = \frac{y(z+x-y)}{\log y} = \frac{z(x+y-z)}{\log z}$ shew that $y^z z^y = z^x x^z = x^y y^x$.

6. Find the present value of an annuity of Rs. A to continue for n years at a given rate of interest.

Why does the value thus obtained, exceed the probable value of an annuity of Rs. A granted to a person whose age is that at which the average remainder of life is n years?

7. The chances of three persons living one year are p, q and r respectively. Find the chance that one of them and only one may be alive, and also that one at least may be alive at the end of the year.

8. Prove that $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2}$

Given $\frac{\cos x}{a_1} = \frac{\cos(x+\theta)}{a_2} = \frac{\cos(x+2\theta)}{a_3} = \frac{\cos(x+4\theta)}{a_4}$

Eliminate x a θ and shew that $\frac{a_1 + a_3}{a_2} = \frac{a_2 + a_4}{a_3}$.

9. If $\omega = \alpha + \beta$ shew that

$$\sin^2 \omega = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \omega.$$

10. Find $\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y + \tan^{-1} z$ in the form $\tan^{-1} u$.

If $\tan^{-1} 3x + 2 \tan^{-1} 7x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ shew that $x = \frac{1}{21}$.

11. Find the radius of a circle circumscribing a triangle.

Prove that the sum of the reciprocals of the lines drawn from the angular points of a triangle through the centre of the circumscribing circle to meet the opposite sides is twice the reciprocal of the radius of the circle.

12. If the circular measurement be used, prove that—

$$\cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{1.2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{1.2.3.4}, \text{ \&c.}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{\alpha^5}{1.2.3.4.5}, \text{ \&c.}$$

And shew at what point of your proof the necessity of using the above measurement is introduced.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. Assuming that columns may be changed to rows, and *vice versâ*, when a determinant consists of 4, 9 and 16 elements, prove the same by successive induction when the determinant consists of n^2 elements.

2. Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta+\gamma, & \gamma+\alpha, & \alpha+\beta \\ \beta^1+\gamma^1, & \gamma'+\alpha^1, & \alpha^1+\beta^1 \\ \beta'+\gamma', & \gamma'+\alpha'', & \alpha''+\beta'' \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \\ \alpha^1, & \beta^1, & \gamma^1 \\ \alpha'' & \beta'' & \gamma'' \end{vmatrix}$$

3. If 3 lines be at right angles to one another and l, m, n; $l^1\ m^1\ n^1$; $l''\ m''\ n''$ be their direction cosines referred to rectangular axes, shew that

$$\begin{vmatrix} l & m & n \\ l^1 & m^1 & n^1 \\ l'' & m'' & n'' \end{vmatrix}^2 = 1$$

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Prove Euclid i. Prop. 47.—In a right-angled triangle, the square described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides containing the right angle.

Give some construction by which the squares on the sides may be made to cover exactly the square on the hypothenuse.

2. Prove Euclid vi. Prop. 2.—If the sides of a triangle be cut proportionally, the cutting line is parallel to the base.

If the sides of a triangle be bisected, and the points of bisection be joined to the opposite angles, the three lines meet in a point and divide the triangle into three parts equal to one another.

3. Prove Euclid xi. Prop. 21. The plane angles which contain a solid angle are together less than 4 right angles.

If the edges of a cube are cut off by planes parallel to them, and symmetrical as regards the centre of the cube, shew the number of edges, faces and plane angles in the resultant figure according as the cutting planes are further from the centre or nearer to it than one fourth of the diagonal of a face of the cube.

4. Define a parabola, and shew that a circle described upon a focal chord of a parabola as diameter will touch the directrix.

From P and Q, the extremities of *any* chord through the focus of a parabola, perpendiculars PL and QM are let fall upon a given double ordinate to the axis, shew that the sum of the three straight lines PQ, PL and QM is constant.

5. The sum of the squares of any two conjugate diameters is equal to the sum of the squares of the major and minor axes.

6. Express the area of a triangle in terms of the coordinates of its angular points.

If one of the angular points be the origin, shew, by a figure the position of the other angles according as the expression for the area is positive or negative.

7. Find the length of the perpendicular from any point on the line whose equation is $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta - p = 0$.

If the absolute term be made positive, what will be the position of the perpendicular according as its sign is positive or negative?

If $\alpha + \beta = \omega$, what are the values of $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$ and p when the $= ^n$ to the line is $Ax + By + C = 0$?

8. If through any point within or without an ellipse two lines be drawn parallel to two given straight lines to meet the curve, the rectangles of the segments will be to one another in an invariable ratio.

Two tangents drawn through any point are to each other as the diameters to which they are parallel.

9. Draw the conic

$$y^2 - 5xy + 6x^2 - 14x + 15y + 4 = 0.$$

10. Prove the harmonic properties connected with the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral.

Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding.

1. Shew that the condition that the general equation of the second degree, $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, may represent two straight lines is that

$$abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0.$$

If this quantity be called the discriminant, shew that the condition that the line $\lambda x + \mu y + \nu = 0$ may touch the conic is

$$A\lambda^2 + B\mu^2 + C\nu^2 + 2F\mu\nu + 2G\nu\lambda + 2H\lambda\mu = 0.$$

where A, B, C, 2F, 2G, 2H are the differential coefficients of the discriminant taken with regard to a, b, c, f, g, h, respectively.

2. Explain the connections about imaginary quantities by which the following definition is obtainable. "The focus of any conic may be considered as an indefinitely small circle touching the conic in the two imaginary points, where the directrix meets the curve."

3. The anharmonic ratios of a pencil, whose sides pass through four fixed points of a conic, and whose vertex is any variable point of it is constant.

4. Prove that the polar reciprocal of a circle is a conic section of which the origin is the focus, the line corresponding to the centre is the directrix, and which is an ellipse, hyperbola or parabola according as the origin is within, without, or on the circle.

GEOMETRY OF THREE DIMENSIONS, SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Find the angle between two lines in terms of their direction cosines when the axes are rectangular and also when they are oblique. If the axes are rectangular what is the angle between the lines whose equations are

$$\left.\begin{aligned} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = 0 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ and } \frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-c}{n}$$

2. There are n planes of which no two are parallel to each other, no three are parallel to the same straight line, and no four pass through the same point, prove that the number of lines of intersection of the planes is $\frac{n}{2}\, n - 1$, and that the number of points of intersection of those lines is $\frac{n\, n-1\, n-2}{1.\ 2.\ 3.}$.

3. If the transformation of coordinates if $a_1\ b_1\ c_1$, $a_2\ b_2\ c_2$, $a_3\ b_3\ c_3$ are direction cosines of the new axes with respect to the old axes (both systems being rectangular) then $a_1 = \pm\ (b_2\ c_3 - b_3\ c_2)$; $b_1 = \pm\ (c_2\ a_3 - c_3\ a_2)$; $c_1 = \pm (a_2\ b_3 - a_3\ b_2)$ and similar expressions for $a_2\ b_2\ c_2$ and $a_3\ b_3\ c_3$.

4. Prove the 3rd question by spherical trigonometry.

5. Describe the form of the surface $z^2 = xy$ and shew that its section by the plane $z = x + y + c$ is a circle.

6. Find the relations between the oblique conjugate diameters and the principal diameters of central surface, and shew that

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = a'^2 + b'^2 + c'^2$$

$$a^2b^2 + a^2c^2 + b^2c^2 = a'^2\, b'^2\, (1 - h^2) + a'^2\, c'^2\, (1 - g^2) + b'^2\, c'^2\, (1 - f^2)$$

$$abc = a'\ b'\ c'\ (1 + 2\, fgh - f^2 - g^2 - h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where f, g, h are the cosine of the angles between the oblique conjugate diameters.

7. A cone envelopes the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

and its vertex moves on a similar ellipsoid

$$\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-\beta)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(z-\gamma)^2}{c^2} = n^2$$

shew that the plane of contact touches the surface.

$$\left\{\frac{\alpha x}{a^2} + \frac{\beta y}{b^2} + \frac{\gamma z}{c^2} - 1\right\}^2 = n^2\left\{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right\}$$

8. Of what use is it to transform an equation into one whose roots are

(1.) The roots of the proposed equation multiplied by some quantity.

(2.) The roots of the proposed increased or diminished by some quantity.

(3.) The reciprocal of the roots of the proposed.

(4.) The squares of the differences of the roots of the proposed.

9. Prove Descartes' rule of signs, and shew that if in any equation $2t$ consecutive terms be wanting, there must be at least $2t$ impossible roots.

10. Give Newton's method of approximating to the incommensurable roots of an equation, and give a geometrical illustration of this method, and of the limitations to which it is subject.

11. Under what circumstances is the solution of a spherical triangle ambiguous.

12. In any regular polyhedron if F be the number of faces, S the number of solid angles, and E the number of edges then

$$S + F = E + 2.$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner.—Mr. Woodrow, M. A.

1. Define a differential coefficient of a function of one or two variables and from your definition find $\frac{dx^n}{dx}$ for all values of n.

2. Find the differential coefficient of $(\tan x)^{\sec x}$ and of x^{x^x}

3. If $u = f(xy)$ (1) and $\left.\begin{aligned} x &= \phi(t) \\ y &= \psi(t) \end{aligned}\right\}$ (2)

prove that

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{dx}\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{du}{dy}\frac{dy}{dt}.$$

If from (2) we found $y = F(x)$ and substituted this value of y in (1) we should have u a function of x and $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{dx}\frac{du}{dt}$.

Explain the apparent discrepancy in these values of $\frac{du}{dt}$.

4. Apply Lagrange's theorem to shew, that

if $u = m + \epsilon \sin u$ and $\rho = a(1 - \epsilon \cos u)$

then $\rho = a\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} - \epsilon \cos m - \frac{e^2}{2}\cos 2m + \ldots\right)$.

5. Change the independent variable in

$$\frac{\frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} - \frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\epsilon^{2\theta} + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2}$$ from θ to x having given $x = \epsilon^\theta$

6. Define a maximum or minimum value of a function of two independent variables, and shew how to find them.

Find whether $x(x^2+y^2)-3axy$ admits of any maximum or minimum values; and if so, determine them.

7. Shew how to determine the existence of a multiple point on a curve.

Ex: $x^2y^2=a(x^3+7x^2y+7xy^2+y^3)$.

8. Trace the curves

$$y=x^3-9x^2+24x-16$$
$$r=a(\theta+\sin\theta).$$

1. Find the point of contrary flexure in the former, and shew that in the latter the areas of the central space and the first ring which surrounds it are

$$\left(\frac{\pi^3}{24}+\frac{\pi}{4}+2\right)a^2 \text{ and } \left(\frac{7\pi^3}{24}+\frac{9\pi}{4}-2\right)a^2.$$

9. What relations must hold among the parameters a, β, in order that the straight line whose equation is $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{\beta}=1$ may have for its envelop the curve

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}+\left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}=1.$$

10. Integrate the expression

$$\frac{2x^3+3x^2-6x-4}{x^3+x^2-3x-2}$$

Candidates may substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.

1. Explain the method of integrating the equation

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}+a_1\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}+a_2\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-2}}+\&c.\ +a_{n-1}\frac{dy}{dx}+a^n y=X$$

by the separation of symbols, the coeffecients $a_1\ a_2\ \ldots\ a^n$ being all constant and the roots of equation

$$z^n+a_1 z^{n-1}+a_2 z^{n-2}+\ldots+a_{n-1}z+a_n=0$$

real and unequal.

Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = x^2$.

2. Distinguish between a singular solution and a particular integral. Find both the singular solution and the complete integral of the equation.

$$\sqrt{c} = \sqrt{x - \frac{y}{p}} + \sqrt{y - px} \quad \text{where } p = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

3. Shew that

$$\int_0^a \log x \log \frac{x^2 + a^2}{x^2}\, dx = \pi a\, (\log a - 1).$$

Mixed Mathematics.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Find the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting on a rigid body.

Show that the forces may, in general, be replaced in an indefinite number of ways, by two forces not in the same plane.

2. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of a particle constrained to move on a smooth surface. Find the point on the surface $\frac{x^3}{a^3} + \frac{y^3}{b^3} + \frac{z^3}{c^3} = 1$,

where a particle, attracted to the origin by a force varying as the distance, will rest in equilibrum.

3. Two equal balls are placed within a hollow vertical cylinder, open at both ends, which rests on a horizontal plane; find the least value of weight of cylinder, in order that it may not be upset by the balls.

4. A right cone is placed on its base upon a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased. Determine whether the motion which first takes place will be one of sliding, or of tumbling.

5. A system of rigid bodies under the action of gravity and their pressures on smooth immoveable surfaces, will be in equilibrium, if placed consistently with geometrical conditions, so that the height of its centre of gravity is a maximum or minimum. A uniform rod is placed in a smooth elliptic ring, which has its axis major vertical; prove that the rod is in equilibrium when it passes through the focus.

6. A particle is placed inside a triangle formed of uniform rods, of equal density and thickness, which attract, according to the law of nature; prove that the position of equilibrium is the centre of the inscribed circle.

7. A weight W moving with a velocity V is acted on by a constant retarding force F; required the space it will move through before stopping and the time it will take to move through it.

8. If two particles, acted on by gravity only, be projected from the same point, the line joining them moves parallel to itself.

Prove that three particles, projected from the same point, will continue in a right line with one another if $VV' \sin(\alpha - \alpha') + V'V'' \sin(\alpha' - \alpha'') + VV'' \sin(\alpha'' - \alpha) = 0$.

9. An imperfectly elastic particle is projected from a point in a horizontal plane with a given velocity and at a given elevation; find the total range and the corresponding time of flight after the particle has described by rebounding a given number of parabolic arcs.

10. A particle suspended by an elastic string, attached to a fixed point and passing through a smooth fixed ring,

receives a horizontal impulse; determine the motion, the original length of string being equal to the distance between the fixed point and ring.

11. Determine the motion of a particle in a spherical bowl.

If the initial projection be horizontal, determine where it will move horizontally again.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. Describe the hydrostatic balance, and its uses.

A cylinder is attached to the hydrostatic balance; prove that if a, b, c be the lengths of the portions immersed when weights P, Q, R are used

$$P\,(b-c) + Q\,(c-a) + R\,(a-b) = 0.$$

2. If the forces which act on a fluid at rest satisfy the condition $X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz = dV$, the surfaces of equal pressure are also surfaces of equal density.

When the above condition is not satisfied, determine the differential equations of curves of equal pressure and density.

3. A mass of homogeneous liquid revolves uniformly about a fixed axis, its particles being attracted to a point in the axis, by a force proportional to their distance from the point; determine the surfaces of equal pressure, and show how the constant introduced in the integration is to be determined.

4. A triangular prism floats in a liquid; show that the positions of equilibrium are found by drawing normals to a hyperbola.

When the angle of the prism immersed is 90°, find an equation for determining the positions of equilibrium, and

show that there must be one such position and there may be three.

5. Determine the small vertical oscillations of a floating body, symmetrical with regard to a vertical plane through its centre of gravity. A cylinder floats vertically in a liquid of twice its specific gravity; show that if it be depressed until just immersed, on being freed, it will just rise out of liquid.

6. Investigate the relation between the distances of the conjugate foci from the centre of a spherical refracting surface.

A lens is formed of a sphere of glass, determine the position of its principal focus.

7. Find when the deviation of a ray of light, refracted through a prism in a principal plane, is a minimum.

Hence show how to determine the index of refraction corresponding to one of the fixed lines of spectrum.

8. When a ray of white light is refracted through a prism in a principal plane; find the dispersion of two colours of given refractive index.

Determine when the dispersion is a minimum.

9. A ray of light enters a sphere and emerges after n internal reflexions; find when the deviation of the ray is a maximum or minimum.

Explain the phenomenon of the rainbow.

10. What is the dispersive power of a medium? Find the radius of circle of chromatic aberration of a pencil refracted directly through a thin lens, and prove that the distance of its centre from lens is the H. M. between the focal distances of extreme rays.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. A body moving under the action of a central force describes equal areas in equal times. Give Newton's proof, and find the velocity at any point.

2. Find geometrically the law of force by which a body, revolving in a circle, is attracted to a point in the circumference.

3. A body revolves in an ellipse; find the law of force tending to one of the foci.

Prove Kepler's law, "that the squares of the periodic times are as the cubes of major axes."

4. When the vertical plane in which a transit instrument moves nearly coincides with the meridian; find the deviation from the observed times of transit of two known stars.

5. When the times of daylight, twilight, and of darkness are all equal; prove that

$$\cos(l + \delta) = \tfrac{3}{2} \sin 18^\circ$$
$$\cos(l - \delta) = \tfrac{1}{2} \sin 18^\circ$$

l being the latitude and the sun's declination.

6. Show how to find the latitude and hour angle from two altitudes of a star and the time between. Find the errors in the latitude and hour angle caused by given small errors in the observed zenith distances, and hence point out when the observations should be made.

7. Prove that the amount of aberration is equal to $20''.45$ sine Earth's way, and show that the apparent place of a star describes an ellipse round its true place in the course of a year.

8. Prove the formulæ which give the mean and true anomalies in terms of the eccentric anomaly.

9. Supposing the orbit of Venus to be a circle; find when she appears brightest.

10. Obtain an approximate formula for the radius of curvature at any point of a terrestrial meridian; hence show how to determine the axes and ellipticity from two measured arcs of the meridian and the latitude of their extremities.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Examiner.—Mr. W. G. Willson, B. A.

1. A system of forces acts on a rigid body; find the locus of origins which give the least principal moments, the magnitude of these moments, and the position of central axis.

2. Determine the general equations for the equilibrium of a flexible string.

Find the equation of catenary, when gravity is the only force, and the area of the section at any point is proportional to the tension at that point.

3. Two cylinders connected by a thin cord, which passes under the upper and over the lower one, are placed on an inclined plane, so rough as to prevent slipping:—Determine

a. When equilibrium is possible, and in that case the position of equilibrium.

b. If there be not equilibrium, in what way the bodies will begin to move.

4. A particle acted on by any forces, and resting on a smooth horizontal plane, is attached by an inextensible string to a point which moves in a given manner in that plane; determine the motion of the particle.

Apply to the case, when the point moves uniformly in a circle, no forces acting.

5. A particle, acted on by a constant force parallel to a fixed line is projected from a given point in a given direction with a given velocity, and moves in a medium, whose resistance varies as the square of velocity; determine the differential equation of the trajectory.

If S and s be the arcs of the trajectories in a non-resisting and resisting medium, measured from the point of projection to any two points at which the tangents are parallel.

$$2ks = \log(1 + 2k\mathrm{S})$$

6. If X, Y, Z, be the resolved parts of forces tending to fixed centres, and being functions of the distances from these centres; prove that $\mathrm{X}dx + \mathrm{Y}dy + \mathrm{Z}dz$ is a perfect differential.

Under the action of such forces, the velocity of a particle, whether constrained, or not, is independent of the path pursued between two given points.

7. Let i and i' be the inclinations of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic and equator respectively; prove that when the difference between the longitude and right ascension of the planet is a maximum

$$\frac{\cos^2 \text{decl.}}{\cos^2 \text{lat.}} = \frac{\cos i'}{\cos i}$$

Hence find when the equation of time arising from the obliquity is a maximum.

8. A plane area is immersed in a liquid; prove that the distance of its centre of pressure from the line of intersection of area with surface is the same as the distance of its centre of oscillation from the same line considered as an axis of suspension.

A circular area is just immersed in a liquid: find the centre of pressure.

9. Determine the motion of an incompressible fluid in a uniform tube of small section, gravity being the only force acting.

A given mass of liquid rests in a fine tube, the axis of which is a circle in a vertical plane; the liquid being slightly disturbed, find the time of a small oscillation.

10. If from a radiant point, a perpendicular be let fall on tangent to a reflecting curve, and produced until the produced part is equal to the perpendicular; prove that the evolute of the locus of the extremity of this line is the caustic curve.

The radiant point being the pole; prove that the caustic of an equiangular spiral is another equiangular spiral.

History and Political Economy.

Histories of Greece and Rome.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Compare Greek and Roman Colonization. Give some account of the Greek colonies in Sicily and Italy.

2. "Where the feeling of nationality has been roused, "the poet is proud to be listened to by his nation, and a "nation is proud to listen to her poet; but in times of "national degradation, the genius of great men turns away "from the realities of life, and finds its only consolation "in the search after truth, in science and philosophy."

Illustrate this statement as fully as you can, by reference to the history of Greek Literature.

3. Give an account of the legislation connected with the names of Solon, Clisthenes, Lycurgus, Servius Tullius.

4. What do you know of the Amphictyonic Council, the

Thirty Tyrants, the Achæan League? Describe and contrast the nature and constitution of the Athenian and Spartan confederations respectively, at the period of the revolt of Mytilene (B. C. 428).

5. Write a short life of (1) Philip of Macedon (2) Pompey the Great. What historical events are connected with the following places:—Decelea, Œgospotami, Utica, the Caudine Forks, the Sacred Mount?

6. Describe a Roman Triumph. What were the Spolia Opima, and on what occasions were they won?

7. What were the Licinian Rogations? Give a short account of the circumstances under which they were brought forward, and the results of their enactment. Trace briefly the rise of the Plebeian Power.

8. Sketch the course of events which led to the establishment of the Empire at Rome; and shew clearly how the Republican Constitution was turned into the basis of the Imperial Monarchy.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

1. Describe the constitution of the Witenagemote. What have you to remark with regard to the opinion that the people were represented in that council? Give a brief account of the origin and growth of the House of Commons.

2. Explain the nature of the Feudal System; account for its rise in England, and refer to any particular differences between the system as it prevailed in France and in England.

3. Set forth the immediate causes of the Revolution of 1618. Draw a parallel between this Revolution and that

of 1399: also account for its peculiar character as compared with any of the continental revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

4. Describe the policy of William III. in respect of the Spanish succession. What was the exact question at issue, and what rendered it specially interesting to the other powers of Europe? How long did the war of the Spanish Succession continue? What treaty put an end to the struggle? Give some account of this treaty.

5. Sketch the career and estimate the character of Sir Robert Walpole.

6. What objections have been raised against a Standing Army? How does Macaulay meet these? Lord Brougham, in his view of the British Constitution, holds that the Crown, the Lords and the Commons can act independently one of another;—from your own reading and reflections, have you any remarks to offer on this opinion?

7. Explain the following expressions:—*Trial by Ordeal, Domesday Book, Benefit of Clergy, the Statutes of Mortmain, Act of Attainder, The Three Estates of the Realm.*

8. Give a brief description of a Hindu township, and state what you know of the principal kinds of land tenure in India.

9. Contrast the Hindu religion of the present day with that of Menu. State what you know of the Vedanta Philosophy.

10. How did Akbar improve the revenue system of India? Give some account of the "Aini Akberi."

11. Mention the most important civil events of Lord Cornwallis's administration.

12. Trace the origin and describe the character of the Sikhs. Describe the origin, progress and termination of the first Sikh War.

MODERN EUROPE.

Examiner.—Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.

1. Describe the principal effects produced on the Modern History of Europe by the Fall of Constantinople and the Invention of Printing.

2. From what circumstances did the Dutch Republic take its rise? Sketch the history and describe the character of William the Silent.

3. Mention the circumstances that led to the Thirty Years' War, the principal parties engaged in it, and the various battles that were fought. What treaty put an end to this terrible struggle? What was the date of this treaty? Mention some of its terms. How was the Elector Palatine related to the royal family of England?

4. Describe the condition of Austria at the accession of Maria Theresa. What parties laid claims to portions of her dominions, on what did they found their claims, and what steps did they take to give effect to them? Give a brief account of the disastrous war that ensued. What treaty put an end to this war? By what acts of her reign, did Maria Theresa maintain the rights of her crown against the court of Rome, and what abuses in the church did she endeavour to correct?

5. Give a brief account of the early history of Poland. Mention the date of the Treaty for its partition between Prussia, Austria and Russia, with the portions assigned to each. Account for the second and third partitions. When was Poland declared to be an integral part of the Russian empire?

6. Set forth the special causes of the French Revolution: name four men of genius who, by their writings, greatly contributed to bring it about. What were the distinctive principles of the Girondists and of the Mon-

tagnards? Whence were these names derived? Name the leading members of each party, and give some account of the struggle between them.

7. Describe the constitution of Spain which was established by the Cortes of Cadiz in 1812. What course of conduct did Ferdinand VII pursue on his return to Madrid? What was the Carlist Insurrection?

8. State what you know of Gustavus Adolphus, Cervantes, Tycho Brahe, Mirabeau and Melancthon.

9. Write a short Essay *either* on "Chivalry," or on "The Crusades."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner.—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M. A.

1. Define Capital. How is it created, and how kept up? On what does its increase depend?

2. Distinguish between: (1) Productive, and Unproductive Labour, (2) Labour for the supply of Productive consumption, and labour for the supply of unproductive consumption. (3) Fixed and Circulating Capital. (4) Materials and Implements. Give illustrations of all these distinctions. Is the fuel consumed in a manufactory a material or an implement?

3. Compare the general economic position of the Metayer as described by Sismondi, with that of the Cottier of Ireland, and the Ryot of Bengal.

4. State and criticise the chief popular remedies for low wages. Explain and illustrate the statement that in some countries, land competes with capital for labour; in some, land competes with labour for capital.

5. Discuss the Wages-Fund Theory. Point out the effects of combination and competition respectively (1) between capitalists (2) between labourers.

6. State Adam Smith's four principles of Taxation. What are the chief advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation respectively?

7. What is the case in which Mill considers protecting duties to be defensible? Examine that opinion.

8. How far is it expedient to raise money for the purposes of Government by loans? On what system has the British National Debt been founded, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of that system?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1869.

ANATOMY.

Examiner.—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Superior Maxillary Bone, giving exact details of the attachments of ligaments and muscles.

2. What are the essential parts of a diarthrodial joint, and what modifications of this form of joint are met with in the articulations of the human skeleton?

3. What relations does the Common Carotid Artery bear to surrounding structures?

4. Describe fully the various steps of a dissection for the purpose of exposing the trunk and branches of the Hypoglossal Nerve.

Afternoon Paper.

5. From what sources does the integument of the Head derive its supply of sensory nerves?

6. What arteries ramify in the neighbourhood of the Scapula and between what great arterial trunks does their anastomosis establish a connection?

7. Describe briefly the position, relations and structure of the Spleen.

8. Describe, in the order in which they would be met with in a dissection, all the structures situated in the perinæum proper, from the integument to the bladder.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner.—J. EWART, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Name the different modes of Reproduction in the animal kingdom, and give an illustration of each.

2. Describe the minute anatomy of the Graafian vesicle, and the unimpregnated human ovum.

3. Describe the means and processes by which the animal heat is maintained at a tolerably even temperature in the Arctic and Torrid Regions of the Globe.

4. Give a detailed account of the minute anatomy of the lungs, and the changes which are effected, in the blood and air, during the respiratory process.

5. What are the respective parts which the Spleen, Liver and Chyle probably play in the development, maintenance, and destruction or decay of the red corpuscles of the blood ?

Afternoon Paper.

1. Describe the minute anatomy of a peptic or gastric follicle, an intestinal villus, and a solitary gland.

2. Give a concise description of the anatomical constitution of white fibrous tissue, yellow elastic tissue; of voluntary and involuntary muscular fibre.

3. Give a summary of the mechanism by which the blood is circulated throughout the body.

4. Describe the minute anatomy of nerve vesicles, and of the white and grey nerve fibres. What are their separate and associated functions?

5. What are the consequences of a section of a lateral half of the spinal cord below the medulla oblongata; of a section of a lateral half of the medulla in the centre of the decussation; and of a section of a lateral half of it above the decussation?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. Name, and give the composition by volume, of the gases which Hydrogen forms with each of the other non-metallic elements.

2. Compare the properties, physical and chemical, of the metals Zinc and Tin, and indicate the properties each possesses which fits it more than the other for the uses to which it is ordinarily applied.

3. Describe and explain the process for the assay of Gold by cupellation.

4. By what chemical tests can the following substances be recognised:—Borax, Black oxide of manganese, Sulphide of Antimony, Gold, Quartz?

5. Explain the means that are employed for the determination of the composition, and combining number, of Uric acid.

6. Describe and explain the means and precautions to be employed when it is required to accumulate a large quantity of static electricity.

7. How do you account for the phenomena which ensue, when a plate of amalgamated Zinc and one of platinum, both immersed in a vessel containing dilute sulphuric acid, are brought into contact?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner.—J. Ewart, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Describe the Poison Apparatus in the *Viperine* and *Colubrine* Snakes, and the mechanism by which their respective poisons are transmitted into the juices and blood of their victims.

2. Describe the differences which have been observed in the development of the embryo of *Pisces*, *Batrachia*, *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

3. Give a succinct description of the *Typical Vertebra* of Professor Owen with illustrative examples, selected from the highest and lowest members of the *Vertebrata*.

4. What are the parts which contribute to the formation of the *Neural and Hæmal Arches* of the four cranial vertebræ —nasal, frontal, parietal, and occipital,—in the human subject?

Afternoon Paper.

1. Particularize the modifications in the central organ of circulation in *Insecta*, *Crustacea*, *Mollusca*, *Pisces*, *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia*.

2. Note the differences in the blood corpuscles of the Mammalia as compared with those of *Pisces*, *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

3. Give the dental formula of the *Bimana*, *Equus*, *Caballus*, and *Felis Tigris*.

4. Describe briefly the Digestive apparatus of the the *Insecta* and *Aves*.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—W. J. Palmer, M. D., F. R. C. S. L., F. C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Enumerate all the parts of an Exogenous stem.

2. Describe the several forms of venation and vernation, naming examples of each.

3. Give a detailed account of the natural orders which yield—*a.* Lemons; *b.* Rice; *c.* Tamarinds; *d.* Potatoes; *e.* Cocoa-nuts; *f.* Yams or Sweet-Potatoes.

Afternoon Paper.

4. Trace the formation of the undermentioned fruits from the period of impregnation to their perfect, or ripe, condition—*viz.* the Fig, the Banana, the Pine-apple and the Thorn-apple.

5. Explain the following Botanical terms—Cyme, Antheridium, Gynœcious, Suspended, Involucre, Tuber, Indusium, Dicœcious, Symmetrical, Anatropous.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—W. J. Palmer, M. D., F. R. C. S. L., F .C. S.

Morning Paper.

1. Enumerate the most important Anthelmintics, naming the plants and countries which yield them; the class of cases to which each is most applicable, and the manner you would administer them.

2. Mention the strength and uses of each of the following preparations according to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867, *viz. a.* Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici; *b.* Liquor Arsenicalis; *c.* Linimentum Belladonnæ; *d.* Liquor Atropiæ; *e.* Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

3. Write a prescription for an adult patient which will, in your opinion, correct an alkaline and purulent condition of urine most quickly.

Afternoon Paper.

4. Enumerate the several Disinfectants and Antiseptics; explain the *modus operandi* of each; state also the uses to which each is especially applicable, and how you would use them.

5. What are the common impurities of the following drugs, *viz.:*

a. Hydrargyrum cum cretâ.

b. Ferri et quiniæ citras.

c. Acidum Hydrochloricum.

And how would you detect those impurities?

9. What plants are officinal in the Natural Order Ranunculaceæ and what are the preparations of each?

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination, 1869.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Discuss fully the causes, pathology, morbid anatomy and treatment of that low and serious form of diarrhœa in natives, which is common in this hospital.

2. What aid does the thermometer afford us in diagnosis, what instrument is the best, and in what diseases is its employment most useful?

3. Give the treatment of a moderate attack of hæmoptysis in a very debilitated phthisical patient.

Afternoon Paper.

4. Enumerate and describe briefly the intestinal entozoa which are most frequently present in the natives of this

Presidency. Account for the occurrence of each kind, and give the prophylaxis and treatment.

5. Write upon the causes and treatment of true asthma, as it occurs in Bengal.

6. Describe the lithic acid diathesis, and the means needful for its removal.

SURGERY.

Examiner.—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. Describe the processes by which wounds and other solutions of continuity of soft parts are repaired. What circumstances favor or retard these, and how far are they influenced by surgical treatment?

2. Give an account of the fractures to which the femur is liable, stating the circumstances which determine each form of the accident, and the pathological changes that have important bearing on particular cases. What are the principles which guide you, and how would you apply them in the treatment of these cases?

3. Describe with minute anatomical detail the operation for ligature of the carotid artery below the omohyoid muscle, and state the circumstances which would require it.

4. What are the symptoms of injury of the lung by a gun-shot wound in the chest? Suppose the case of a man who is shot at the upper part of the right lung by a rifle bullet, what would be the symptoms and how would you treat them?

5. What are the causes and symptoms of inflammation of the lachrymal sac? How would you treat the disease in its acute and chronic stages?

9. What are the morbid conditions in which the operation of iridectomy is required? How would you perform the operation?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—Norman Chevers, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. Write upon the prevention of Puerperal Fever.

2. Give the causes and management of retention of the placenta after natural parturition.

3. Describe the process of spontaneous evolution. What are the duties of the obstetrician in these cases?

Afternoon Paper.

1. What is the Lochial Discharge? What is its average duration? What circumstances tend to make it excessive, and to prolong it, and how are they to be met?

2. A poor Calcutta native woman, delivered a week ago, has been attacked, this morning, with rigor followed by moderate fever. She is now perspiring. The lochial discharge is checked. Discuss this case, and prescribe for it.

3. Enumerate briefly the circumstances which, in parturition, may give rise to vesico-vaginal fistula, and the measures to be adopted for the prevention of this lesion.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner.—F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

1. What evidence, general or special, of poisoning may be derived from the *post mortem* appearances of the lining membrane of the stomach?

2. State the general process to be employed for the detection of the Alkaloids in the contents of a stomach, and describe the special tests which must be applied to the product of the process for the detection of Morphia, Strychnia, Datura, respectively.

3. What evidence can be derived from the remains of a human skeleton as to the age and sex of the deceased?

4. Describe the *post mortem* appearances in a case of death from sunstroke. Might they be mistaken for those caused by the administration of any poison?

5. What means are most commonly employed in this country to bring about criminal abortion? Describe the *post mortem* appearances that would result, if death occured from their use.

Honor Examination, 1869.

MEDICINE.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Give an account of intrathoracic malignant disease, fully discussing the points of diagnosis.

2. Sketch concisely our knowledge of those fibrinous masses which occasionally form, *ante mortem*, in the pulmonary artery.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner.—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Describe the structures of the principal growths to which the os-uteri is liable.

2. Consider, with especial view to management, the whole question of labour obstructed by impediments connected with the maternal soft parts.

SURGERY.

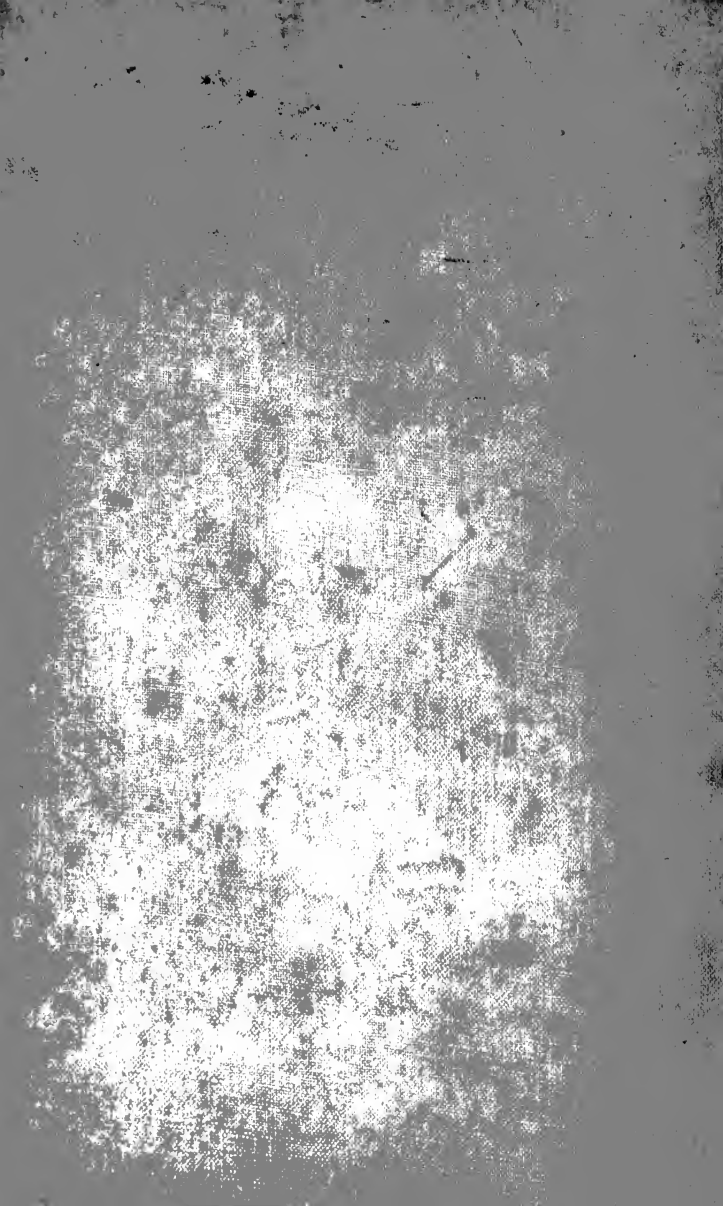
Examiner.—J. FAYRER, M. D.

Morning Paper.

1. What are the principal forms of disease to which bone is liable? State the conditions under which they occur, their pathology and the treatment appropriate to each.

2. Describe the operation of trephining, and give an account of the various conditions on which its necessity is indicated.

Evening Paper.

3. Describe that form of disease known as "Rodent-ulcer." State where it most frequently occurs (*i. e.* on what part of the body). What are your views of its pathology? And what treatment would you have recourse to?

4. What is the difference between Presbyopia and Hypermetropia, and what are the conditions on which each of these abnormal states of the vision depend?